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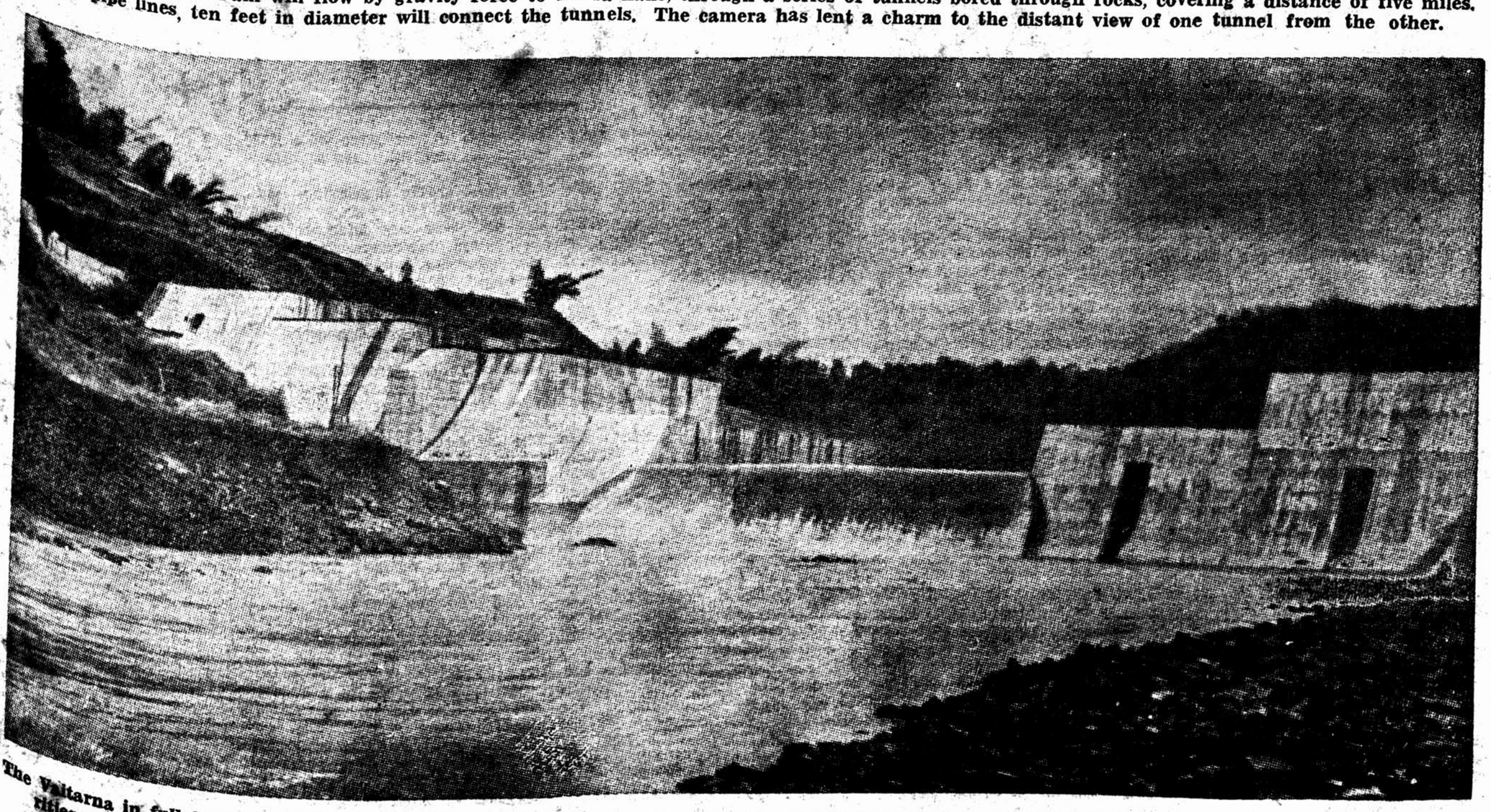
VAITARNA–TANSA SANGAM

Water from Vaitarna Dam will flow by gravity force to Tansa Lake, through a series of tunnels bored through rocks, covering a distance of five miles. Huge pipe lines, ten feet in diameter will connect the tunnels. The camera has lent a charm to the distant view of one tunnel from the other.



The Vaitarna in full floods, is overflowing the Dam which has risen to a height of 80 ft. To be completed, the Dam has to go 185 ft. higher. The authorities are confident of completing the Dam by 1954, when Bombay's water supply will be doubled, from the present 110 million gallons a day.

—Photos by Swinburne.

Munda Tribes At Cross-Roads

SEE PAGE 6

Tough job for world peace makers.

Is It For Nose Or Pose?

Hankies Of Today Carry Slogans And Mottos

BY PHYLLIS BATTELLE

NEW YORK, September 23 (INS).

HANDKERCHIEFS these days are as much for pose as nose. According to the experts on sniffler styles, they will be bigger, showier and more conversation-creating than ever. Practically and blow-a-bility? Who needs it.

The new '53 embroidered, mammoth hankies are romantically reminiscent of the days of york (and Gore) when handkerchiefs were bigger than sweaters on Jane Russell, according to "Handkerchief Promotions"—the agency which reports the latest in lace and linen to the nation.

"Handkerchief Promotions" points out that many of the richly embroidered masterpieces of today represented just pin money in the hanky-happy era of 19th century Russia.

The Czarina of Russia in 1865, for instance, paid $2,500 for an embroidered bit of linen which had taken 70 years to make. Our embroidered squares of today cost 25 cents to—if we're fabulously frivolous—$50.

SLOGANS AND MOTTOS

The "conversation-starting" hankies of today are filled with slogans, political mottos, caloric diets and advice from the signs of zodiac.

But they, too, can be traced to history. Printed hankies were *extremely popular through the 19th century*, when they were stenciled with political caricatures and scenes of the time. The museums still show handkerchiefs from the 1820's and '30's, which depict, in glowing colour, the battles of Napoleon, the death of Ben Franklin, and the signing of the Declaration of Independence.

And those lacey, sequin-studded models which are so fashionable today....according to the experts, they can be traced back as far as 1666 when Samuel Pepys, the famous diarist, had a newsworthy squabble with his wife because she bought a handkerchief "without my leave."

It was, he and the scribes of the times wrote, a "matter of the moment" to the entire family because it was made "of bobbin and needle-point lace."

It was expensive.

So—considering all its historic background—can a handkerchief ever be considered really new?

NEW HANKY STYLE

No, says the handkerchief expert association, except in the way they are worn. The American woman has developed her own hanky style which far surpasses the whimsical fancies that our ancestors dreamed up.

Today she's wearing frivolous print hankies threaded through shiny leather belts....puffing crisp hankies, jobot-style, at necklines ....complementing pearl bracelets by twining lace hankies through their strands....

Not epic, perhaps.

But epicurean!

WEEK-END FUN

"What is your age?" asked the judge. "Remember you're under oath."

"Twenty-one years and some months," the woman answered.

"How many months?" the judge persisted.

"One hundred and eight."

*

"How do you know you were going only 15 miles an hour?" the judge asked the driver accused of speeding.

"I was on my way to the dentist!"

*

At a convention in San Francisco, two delegates from Arizona listened as an orator praised the indomitable spirit of San Francisco "rising phoenix-like from the ashes." Then one turned to the other and remarked in surprise, "John, that just goes to show how much a man can learn from travelling—even about his own home town. When was it that Phoenix had such a whale of a big fire?"

*

When the plane Randolf C—— was piloting crashed in Korea he was killed. His friends in the Virginia town where he had lived his short life left cards or flowers at his parents' house, then walked over to the cottage of Malinda, the old coloured woman who had been Randy's nurse.

Malinda was serene. She received everyone appreciatively but without tears. One old family friend said, "Malinda, you must have great faith to be so composed."

"Yes, ma'am," replied Malinda quietly. "I know that now Mr. Randy has wings that won't never fail him."

*

A stranger and I had been waiting some time for Sir Herbert Beerbohm Tree at His Majesty's Theatre. Finally he came in and flung himself into a chair between us. "Consider yourselves introduced," said he, looking at the ceiling, "because I only remember one of your names, and that wouldn't be fair to the other."

After a visit to an old friend in a hospital, novelist Irwin Shaw took the patient's very lovely nurse aside and asked: "Give me the real low-down. Is he making any progress?"

"None at all," replied the nurse decisively. "He's not my type."

*

When Beau Brummel was asked the secret of his success with women, he answered: "Oh, I merely treat the charwomen like duchesses, and the duchesses like charwomen."

*

Your Slip Is Showing

From the Boise Idaho Daily Statesman': "I would like to express my appreciation to all the good people of Ada County for the confidence displaced by electing me sheriff."

From the Oklahoma City 'Daily Oklahoman': "The mayor gave the jovial throng 15 minutes of sidesplitting laughs with his drool humour."

From the Bluefield, West Virginia, 'Daily Telegraph': "In Memoriam. Maid—general housework, cook dinner."

From the Des Moines, Iowa, 'Sunday Register': "The men's dormitory will house 160 single men and will include a number of apartments for married students."

From the Payson, California, 'Star': "Miss Rogers was winking for the third time when the life guard seized her and dragged her ashore."

From a marital advice column in the 'Omaha Shopping Guide': "There are millions of desirable women who are unattached and hungry for love."

From the Indianapolis, Indiana, 'Times': "William Gardner took his wife deer hunting with bow and arrow. She was just a beginner, but she bagged a buck at 60 feet."

When I found out the price of the lovely powder-blue dressing-gown my husband gave me for Christmas I took it back to the shop to exchange it for two less expensive ones.

The assistant to whom I explained what I had in mind stared at me wide-eyed. "Was he really your husband?"

"Yes, of course," I replied. "Why?"

She called to another girl, "Remember the man who got you to model all those dressing-gowns? Well, he really was buying it for his wife! Imagine!"

Turning to me, she asked, "How long have you been married?"

"Twenty-seven years."

The girl shook her head. "If I were you I wouldn't exchange that dressing-gown for anything. I've been selling a long time and I never saw a man who chose a gift for his wife with such care. You certainly are lucky."

I really enjoy wearing that dressing-gown.

*

Recently I rode with a middle-aged man through 20 miles of Los Angeles County's congested motor traffic. A year ago I had made the same trip with him and had been terrified by his daring and discourteous driving. This time, however, he gave the right of way to every car and every pedestrian, smiling cheerfully and waving them on. Soon I was basking in a glow of good fellowship at the smiles and thanks we received in return.

"What is this," I asked finally, "a hangover of the Christmas spirit?"

"No," he replied chuckling, "it's a sort of election campaign hangover. Last autumn when I had Eisenhower-Nixon placards on the car, I decided I'd better keep people from getting mad at me so nobody would have occasion to get mad at my candidates. So I let everybody else get his own way, while I slowed down, or stopped, always grinning and waving them on.

"It was a revelation how pleased and surprised everybody was. In fact, it was so much fun that I've kept up the practice ever since."

—Jane Dudley Epley.

PASSING PAGEANT

By KAM

GERMANS will be on top again. It is being increasingly realised in Britain Dr. Adenauer will take early steps to expand German export trade.—A London news item.

Let the Germans be on top in trade only, but let them not cry 'Fatherland above all' again. It seems Hitlerism is not dead yet either in East or West Germany—as witness the appearance of a Neo-Nazi Feuhrer who is reported to have gone underground.

*

Mr. A. J. Huis married his sweetheart Sarah Lile at Stillwater (Oklahoma), 51 years after he proposed to her.

Still waters run deep. We wish the couple a very happy life of marital bliss. The old tag 'marry in haste and repent at leisure' will have to be supplemented now by 'marry at leisure and repose in pleasure'.

*

The U. S. has more atom bombs than planes.—A news item.

In China of not distant past it used to be said there were more Generals than privates in the Chinese army. U. S. has more money than she can spend, wisely or otherwise,—that accounts for atom-bomb-making mania, which we fervently hope will not act on Uncle Sam like a boomerang!

*

Lonely U. S. soldier in Britain is given girl friends.—Another news item about U. S.

John Bull is trying his best—commendably—to keep Ike's innocents abroad well pleased. They may well change the beautiful lines of the poet 'O solitude where are the charms that sages have seen in the face', to somethink like 'O solitude here (in Britain) are the charms that even sages may smack in their face.'

Pain is often transmitted from one part of body to another.—Dr. H. N. Bundesen, M.D.

Sachchi baat, Doctor Sab! We have seen (and even heard of) many mugs who were struck with ocular pain (at the first sight of their 'dream girls') transmitting it to their delicate heart.

*

Mossadeq in Zahedi's prison is much more deadly than Mosadeq outside as a disgruntled political opponent.—A cute scribe's estimation in the press.

He is right. The same was spoken of about Mahatma Gandhi in a heated debate on India in the British Parliament. Let's wait and watch.

*

Ten persons were killed and 37 injured in a bus-bullock-cart collision at Narayanpur near Ahraura. Villagers rushed to the scene and robbed all the belongings of the injured and the dead persons. —A press report.

The villagers are perhaps taking the cue from some representatives of Sarcar Ma-bap, who, they have seen, take the daylight loot, LEGALLY OF COURSE, not only from the living but now (as they realise) from the dead through their representatives!

*

The Bishop of Lewes, Rt. Rev. Geoffrey H. Warde says: "There was today a terrific emphasis on a word he would give anything never hear again GLAMOUR."

We heartily support the padre saheb. But—er—the clamour of the priest will go in rain, because if glamour goes 90 p.c. of fashion and sex journals cease to exist.

*

Safety belts for motorists: They will be used to hold motorists to their seats in the event of a collision.—A waistful news from West.

In road traffic pedestrians suffer the most. For their safety will not some one advocate supply of land life-buoys, the safety isles being too few of any practical help.

*

Will prohibition succeed?—a scribe's query.

Why can. It must, it ought to. If it has not already succeeded it is bound to—only if the smugglers fail in their nefarious activities. The more the number of cases of seizures of wash, the more the evil is being washed out, slowly but steadily! Rest assured!

*

Every man in his humour.—A pep caption of an article.

And why not a woman too. If she is not good at humour she is at least expert in rumour-spreading.

*

A husband stated in a Colombo court that he did not want to take back his wife. Among her defects he stated she had false teeth.

Will would-be bridegrooms in Ceylon now have to examine the mouths of their would-be brides to find out the truth, just like doctors in our Pradesh open wide the mouths of suspects for a smell in the dry areas?

*

Reports of Beria's escape still unconfirmed.—A press headline.

These rumours are now hardy monthlies (so to say) and later will be the annuals, like the gups about the escape of Hitler and the survival of Subhas Bose.

Hits At Wolves Of Hollywood And Broadway

HOLLYWOOD, (INS):- Sultry actress Katy Jurado erupted in a Mexican tirade against Hollywood and Broadway wolves today, saying that her good looks got her into more trouble than her real personality deserves.

The black-eyed beauty said men do not seem to understand that there are "two" of her.

"I was born with this face," she sputtered, "but who is to say if I am sexy or not?

"This face is very unfortunate, no? Because up there on the screen I play roles that often make me look like a thousand she-devils.

"I am not a thousand she-devils or even one she-devil. But when I am off the screen this is the way men expect me to act. They want me to flirt with them, just as I do with my leading man."

Katy, who likes to kick off her shoes, listen to good music and be plain little Katy instead of Katy Jurado, *glamour* girl, added another note to her *diatribe*.

"The other night," she complained, "I had a date with a very nice man and I was so happy sitting at home listening to some records and just being plain comfortable. And do you know what he told a friend of mine the next day?

"He said he was 'very disappointed' in me, that I was 'impossible' and that I had been very unhappy all evening! It seems all he wanted was to take me to all the night spots and show me off to other men.

"Men who wish to do things—they are not really in love with a woman."

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'OUT OF WEDLOCK'

THIS is the story of a national disgrace —the treatment of our illegitimate children. It is a frank report on the sorry plight of hundreds of thousands of innocent youngsters who are being made to pay the penalty for their parents' mistakes and society's failure.

HOW do we punish our illegitimate children? Tragically enough, society does not lash out at them with one swift blow that is painful for the moment but soon forgotten. Instead, we hand them birth certificates marked on the day they were born with the indelible stamp: "Out of Wedlock." Then, we neglect to provide them with decent homes for adoption. And finally, we punish them through discriminatory laws that frequently deprive them of rights which the rest of us take for granted, writes Ellis Michael in "Coronet".

Very often, the scorn and condemnation that is heaped on these unfortunate children starts even before they are born—through the community's attitude toward the unwed mother. Take the following typical case:

Marie is a pretty, dark-haired girl who found herself "in trouble." Like almost one-half of the nation's yearly crop of 100,000 unmarried mothers, she is under 20. When her parents discovered her condition, they did not try to understand Marie's predicament. Instead, their reaction was one of fear —fear of what others would think, fear of the smug righteousness of friends, neighbours and relatives.

SLINGS ARE ARROWS

For five months, Marie was subjected to the subtle innuendoes and unremitting antagonism of her family and acquaintances. As a result, her confusion was soon distorted into an almost psychopathic hatred of the unborn child.

When finally she was "smuggled" off to the hospital, Marie's attitude shocked even hardened nurses and doctors. One nurse asked whether she was hoping for a boy or a girl. With spine-chilling lack of emotion, Marie said: "Neither. I hope it's born dead. And I wish I'd die, too!"

Sometimes, an overwhelming sense of guilt causes mothers to commit frantic acts of cruelty against illegitimate children. Such cases, of course, are extreme examples of neurotic behaviour. Still, they constitute a glaring indictment of society's role in laying the groundwork for tragedy. Actually, say social service experts, most unwed mothers fall into a psychological pattern somewhat similar to Marie's.

The fear of criticism often causes the mother to lose all sense of responsibility to her child. As a result, the child usually turns out to be the real victim.

Probably the sharpest single hurt that a youngster can suffer is to learn suddenly that he was born out of wedlock. He may discover it from his birth certificate or through the careless remark of a thoughtless friend or relative. In many cases, the realization creates a sense of disgrace that mars him psychologically for life.

There is the moving case of 14-year-old Jimmy, who was brought up by his "widowed" mother. For as long as Jimmy could remember, his mother had scrimped and saved to send him through school. Now he decided to lighten her load by getting a part-time job.

Since he needed his birth certificate to obtain a working permit, he applied to the local bureau of records, giving the last name he had always used. The clerk could not find the form. Finally he asked the boy: "What was your mother's maiden name?"

Jimmy told him. The clerk went back to his files and soon returned. In his hand was a birth certificate bearing the notation:

"Out of Wedlock"

SOCIAL HANDICAP

The lad stood there, clutching the document in his fist. Then he burst into tears.

Are we doing anything to shield our "forgotten" children from such needless blows?

According to the U.S. Children's Bureau, at the beginning of this year all but five states voluntarily agreed to adopt a new type of certificate, which provides that illegitimacy be indicated in a confidential section at the bottom, under the heading: "For Medical and Health Use Only."

It would seem, then, that we have largely done away with the callous practice of branding illegitimate children less than 24 hours after birth. Yet the truth is that we are still a long way from the goal!

Most certificates require information on parentage—including name of the father. As a result, it is simple to determine illegitimacy from the form. Omission of the father's name, use of the mother's maiden name—these or other clues can reveal the tragic secret of a child's illegitimacy.

The community's real guilt, explains the National Office of Vital Statistics, lies in its failure to keep birth certificates confidential. Actually, most states make an attempt to safeguard the privacy of vital records. But, in practice, the policy is difficult to enforce in the absence of specific laws designating such records as "closed to the public."

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION

What can be done to solve this problem? Maud Morlock, social-service consultant for the U.S. Children's Bureau, supplies a solution that is underscored by many authorities: record the facts about parentage and illegitimacy on the birth certificate. But keep the form itself locked in confidential files to be opened only for specified legal purposes. At the same time, pass state laws that would penalize officials who give out birth information without a court order.

But if all birth certificates are confidential, how can anyone prove age or citizenship without a lot of red tape? Miss Morlock's answer is to have each state issue a small "birth card" to everyone born within its boundaries. Wallet-sized and sealed in a tamper-proof cover, the card would contain the person's name, sex, date, place of birth and certificate number.

This way, all citizens would have documentary proof of birth facts, yet the information on illegitimacy would be confidential.

A number of areas have already adopted the birth-card plan successfully. These include: California, Connecticut, Georgia, Mississippi, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, Ohio, Oregon, South Carolina, Tennessee, Washington, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the cities of New Orleans Denver and Houston. In addition, Florida, Texas, Iowa, Louisiana, Missouri and Illinois are planning to institute the system.

BLACKMARKET IN BABIES

Another way in which we penalize illegitimate children is over failure to assure them of good homes when they are given out for adoption.

In recent years, newspaper headlines have revealed the existence of a nation-wide "black market" in babies.

Talented and terrific Cyd Charisse, one time leading ballerina has now reached the top in the film world. Here she is in a gypsy dance in M.G.M's technicolor musical SOMERO.

How does this racket function? Here is a typical case:

An 18-year-old girl was expecting a child out of wedlock. Alone and without funds, she finally told a friend of her predicament. The friend said she knew someone who could help.

One afternoon, a fatherly looking, middle-aged man called on the pregnant girl. He had heard she was "in trouble" and proposed a "deal." He would see that her doctor and hospital bills were paid. In return, she would give him the baby after birth. Confused and panicky, the girl accepted the offer.

What happened to the baby? The same thing that happens to hundreds of illegitimate children every year. The child was sold for $1,500 to a man and his wife who wanted to adopt a baby but couldn't meet the standards required at reputable adoption agencies!

Today, state and local welfare agencies have records of similar cases all over the nation.

Even more widespread is the "gray market" in babies. Instead of being sold, the illegitimate child is given away. Arrangements are usually made by a kindly doctor, minister or friend who is sure he is doing the unwed mother and the adoptive parents a good turn by acting as middleman. But Dr. Catherine S. Amatruda, assistant professor of pediatrics at Yale University, declares:

"Everything is relegated to chance and luck. Such indiscriminate placements are barbaric."

Yale's former Clinic for Child Development investigated the cases of 100 unwanted babies disposed of through the gray market. Here are the findings:

SORDID PLIGHT

Two infants went to parents with prison records; one went to the home of a prostitute; one went to a woman who was a chronic alcoholic; three went to homes with severe marital difficulties; one went to the home of a feeble-minded couple; one went to a home where the father was psychopathic; and two went to the homes of neurotic parents.

Thirty-two more placements were listed as "bad" or "questionable" for various reasons. Another 11 babies were placed without regard to the fact that they were suffering from brain injuries or mental retardation. Of the total of 100 placements investigated, only 46 proved to be satisfactory!

Yet these are not isolated cases, by any means. According to one reliable estimate, at least one-third of the 50,000 children adopted each year are sold like so many sacks of potatoes or else given away like unwanted puppies.

What is the underlying reason for this disgraceful situation? Add community indifference to a mass of confused and lax adoption laws, and you get the answer.

The unmarried mother feels intense anxiety when faced with the necessity of making a decision about her child, explains Bernice R. Brower, former director of the Women's Service Division of the United Charities of Chicago. Because of their emotional disturbance, unwed mothers need the sympathetic help of social workers. Very often they need financial aid, too. Again, it is the failure of the community to provide adequate care and counselling that of ten jeopardizes the future of the illegitimate baby.

BILL OF RIGHTS

According to one authoritative source, there are some 200 private maternity homes throughout the country that offer such service. The Salvation Army, for example, maintains 34 homes for unwed mothers. The National Florence Critenton Mission has 50. Catholic and Jewish welfare organizations support similar institutions. But unfortunately the capacity of these homes is pitifully inadequate. Estimates show that they care for some 18,000 unwed mothers a year—less than one-fifth of the annual total.

How can we lift the shame of illegitimacy from mothers and children? Only through organized effort on the part of every community.

To point the way, here is a four-point "bill of rights," based on the experience of child-welfare experts, sociologists and jurists. If adopted, these four reforms would do much to emancipate our illegitimate children:

1. Institute the 'birth-card' system in every state. While it is advisable to include illegitimacy and parent-age data on 'birth certificates, this information should be kept confidential! 'Birth cards', issued to everyone, would contain only name, sex, date and place of birth.

2. Pass uniform adoption laws. Each state should enact similar legislation permitting adoptions to be made only through licensed agencies. And the right of adoption should be limited to families who can guarantee good homes for babies born out of wedlock.

3. Increase maternity medical aid and counselling facilities for unwed mothers. Adequate facilities can help check the fear and haste that cause unwed mothers to dispose of children through amandonment or other illegal channels. At the same time, each community should have a central referral agency — either privately or publicly supported—to which the unmarried mother can come for aid.

4. Eliminate laws and practices that discriminate against the illegitimate child. Welfare allowances for babies born out of wedlock should equal those allotted to other dependent children. Where it is necessary to secure support for the child from the father, arrange to have hearing held in closed sessions—without the embarrassment and shame of open court proceedings. Discrimination in inheritance laws and other legal matters should be done away with through positive legislation, similar to that in Arizona, which states: "Every child is the legitimate child of its natural parents."

In the last analysis, the problem of improving the lot of illegitimate children is a personal one that all of us must face. Discrimination against these innocent youngsters reflects on the community itself. Before we can eliminate legal discrimination, we must first do away with personal prejudices.

Once and for all, we must admit that the illegitimate child is no different from other children. Illigitimacy, after all, is a tragedy that knows no economic, racial or religious distinctions. Every community in America can do its part in solving an age-old problem, and thus assure a brighter future for all its citizens.

Illegitimacy Should Not Brand The New-Born

Seals Fate Of Many Innocents Who Pay For Sins Of Parents

"My wife always gets historical if I stay out late".

"Don't you mean hysterical?"

"No, historical—she digs up the past!"

—John Carpenter in "Evening News".

The only males who know how to handle women are still in the cradle.

This chapter tells the true story of the four American World War II chaplains who gave up their lifebelts to soldiers and went down with their troopship in the North Atlantic in February 1943. It is the life story of Chaplain George Fox. He served in the U. S. Army Ambulance Corps during World War II, and was wounded just before the war ended.

THE deep Pennsylvania valley stretched between the hills for miles. In winter it was like the crack of a crevasse through which the wind howled.

The railway shops in the town of Altoona sprawled along the bottom of the valley. Rows of houses perched all the way up and down the surrounding hills like drifts of dried leaves.

George Fox had time to ponder these things night and morning on his way between school and his house, an old .two-family affair near the corner of Twelfth Street and Fourth Avenue, rising from the sidewalk ungraceful and box-like. Two identical porches covered the front. Inside, a living room about ten feet square was the meeting ground of the family. Behind it lay the kitchen. From that point a curving flight of stairs in the wall led to the two bedrooms on the second floor and a further half-story attic. The front bedroom on the second floor was occupied by George's father and mother; his sister Gertrude had the back room. The four boys slept in the dormer-windowed attic.

The family lived at close quarters. When Mother was busy or at church, which was often, there was a loud clash of voices and personalities. But she had a passion for order and her children respected it. Her Germanic placidity stood up under the most trying situations, but her will was a match for her placidity; it was hopeless to oppose her.

The children had learned from experience that their father's hand was quick and heavy. Vaguely they understood that he often suffered, that his artificial leg bothered him, and that his quick temper was largely the result of pain. It was his idea of discipline, that children should be instantly obedient, they couldn't grasp.

The boys were responsible for the garden behind the house. Mother was always telling them how important the garden was. "It saves a little money for us. And your father wants to find a farm. He will be happier there. The switchyard doesn't agree with him, you know that."

George's imagination was well stocked with the materials from which dreams are made. At Fourteenth Street and Third Avenue there was a free children's library. It was an unusual venture started by a childless couple, the Kruezpointers, who loved children. Out of their love and modest means they had assembled a library of children's books in their living room.

Middle Teens

George loved to go to the Kruezpointer library, and his parents did not object. If George could obey the family rules and fulfill his duties, there was no reason why he shouldn't read as much as he liked. The boy had fine qualities—that couldn't be denied. He was bright and quick. The very best reports of him same from his teachers. He was helpful in the garden and liked to run errands for his mother. The paper route he had taken was another instance of his thoughtfulness.

George liked school, too. He did well in his studies, particularly in reading and arithmetic. In history the character of Abraham Lincoln, America's Civil War president (1861-1865), interested the boy. He read everything he could find on the life of his hero. The kindliness of the man was attractive, and his simplicity was refreshing. There was discipline and repose in that tall, gaunt figure.

His feeling for religion, too, was changing. From his earliest days his mother had prayed with him, and one of George's first memories was the daily walk along the dusty street to the Church. These first memories and prayers had grown into a quiet thoughtfulness. He savoured the clean upthrust of his own petitions toward a heavenly Father Who had something of the coolness and colour of his first introduction to religion. Now, in his middle teens, George felt that the finger leading him along the street was the finger of God.

Soon the boy knew that he would not be able to put with the situation at home very much longer. His father was centering all his thoughts on acquiring a farm. George saw at once what that move would mean to him. His present life was bearable; school was exciting and most of the day he was away from his father's iron-clad rule. Moving to a farm meant that he would be under his father's dominance all day and the whole summer long. And the end of high (secondary) school would be the end of his education. Until he married or settled down on his own he would be chained to the land of his father.

In any event, George was determinated not tobe a farmer. He wanted an education; he wanted a home and a family he could love, and a career that satisfied his own ambition.

But fate was to take a hand in his plans. World War I began, and young men from Altoona flocked into the armed forces of the United States. George could hardly concentrate on the necessary tasks at home and school. He longed to be in the middle of the struggle. But how could he manage it? He had just come into his seventeenth year. His body was hard from work in the garden. Staring at his face in the mirror each morning before starting to school, the boy realized that he looked older than his years. The rigid framework of home had given him a serious appearance that might enable him to pass for twenty. But there were necessary documents to be obtained. He would have to declare his actual age. Perhaps he could persuade his mother to give her consent; perhaps she would say nothing if he misrepresented his age. Once he wasin the service it wasn't likely he would be sent home, if he could prove his value.

Stocky Build

A day of full determination arrived at last. George turned his fears over and over in his mind while he walked backward and forward in front of the recruiting office. Tightening his nerves, he walked in. The sergeant took his name and date of birth.

"Eighteen ninety-nine?"

George fought to keep his face straight. He stocky build gave nothing away. He was sure of that.

"Where's your birth certincate?"

"I was born in Mifflin County. I didn't know I'd have to have my birth certificate."

"All right," the sergeant said at last. "You can send for the certificate. Meanwhile, I'll ship you on to Columbus Barracks. Your health good?"

"My health's perfect!" George said in a loud voice.

Rev. George L. Fox

That last evening at home George could barely control the sparkle in his eyes and the nerves in his hands. Records had been poorly kept in the State of Pennsylvania. The hurried visits of the busy doctors gave them little time for keeping exact records. George was convinced he could safely claim to be a year or two older than he was.

George knew he would miss the tranquil face of his mother and her confidence in God. Her love had been constant in service and prayer. That would be his creed: to copy his mother in both virtues. He would become a living monument to her training.

In the morning George left the house as usual, his small stock of toilet articles hidden away in various pockets. Those and the clothes he wore on his back were all he took away with him from home. He walked into Altoona and met the motley group of young men at the recruiting station. They received their armbands, and marched to the railway station.

In Colombus Barracks the new life annualled the old. There was little doubt in George's mind that he would pass the physical examination. It was briet. "You're in perfect health, son," the doctor said.

The sergeant who completed George's papers was brusque. "We have everything but your birth certificate. That may come along in a day or two from Lewistown. I'll stretch a point. Sometimes these things are slow."

THUNDER OF BIG GUNS

GEORGE was elated with his new outfit. In a sense he felt grateful for all the disciplines of his life in Altoona. Other boys in his group found the new life galling. They were exhausted after route marches, and lonely for the comforts of home, but to George it was child's play to swing along the dusty road in column. His mind was free to make excursions into the imaginary future, his eyes were free to observe the delicate green on the trees and the blossoming fruit orchards bent over the edge of the roads.

In the evenings, there was a special joy in being free. Often George took out his khaki-covered Bible and read the story of the life of Jesus. It called to his heart in a way no other story had ever done.

George's sergeant told him he was probably destined for the Ambulance Corps. "You seem a bit young for the infantry'.'

"I'd like the Ambulance Corps," George said. "I've always wanted to learn to drive". To him the Ambulance Corps was a kind of holy thing. He would be giving men in pain and anguish the cup of cold water Christ commanded, and he would be binding up wounds, not making them.

Soon he was sent to Camp Newton D. Baker in the southwestern State of Texas. He was in Ambulance Company 1, Second Sanitary Train, doing what he wanted to do. He was learning to drive, and already he could change a tire.

There was a lot to learn. The men practised first aid on one another incessantly and discussed treatment for shock, gas, and the care of shrapnel wounds.

The field manoeuvres were harder. They established emergency posts and first-aid dressing stations, manoeuvers that called for precise teamwork. Every man had his job. Sweat ran into George's eyes; his back ached and his feet hurt; but he forgot himself.

Under Fire

While crawling along swiftly over the harsh ground in search of fake casualties, George often wondered how this work would seem under fire. Then death, his own death, would be the greatest hazard. He wasn't afraid. If God watched the fall of a sparrow from the roof top, he would not look unkindly upon men who were trying to do His work of consolation.

In early November the men learned that they would soon be moving overseas. That meant a dreary ride of five days to the embarcation center at Camp Merritt, in the East Coast State of New Jersey.

On the morning of December 3, reveille blew at four-thirty. It was still dark, and the men hurried about their last tasks under the glare of naked lights. George gulped his steaming tin cup of coffee in silence. Altoona was never like this. His life was enlarging beyond anything he had ever dreamed possible.

George's quarters aboard the HURON were on C deck, not quite below the water line. He had never been on a big ship before and everything he saw about him seemed miraculous.

For the first day our George was hopelessly seasick. The HURON plunged in the choppy sea. Her pace was slow at first, but after meeting her escort and receiving sealed orders she took on speed and plowed through the black green water. Her zigzag course exposed her to every mood of the winter sea. By the second day George had found his sea legs, through his will and fresh air.

Of all the men aboard George felt most inspired by a group of young religious men in the ambulance service. While others complained, they tried to be helpful. They made themselves useful everywhere. Their surety and tranquility seemed to stem from their consciousness that they were in the Lord's hands and not at the mercy of either the waves or German U-boats. Through the nightmare passage George noticed how the men on the HURON were all drawn together by their danger.

At Brest, George staggered down the gangway of the HURON. The rhythm of the ship was still in his legs. The firm land under his feet seemed to roll and sway.

In a driving rain the weary men marched to the camp, a sea of mud and discontent. The hospitals overflowed with influenza cases. This was something new in the way of diseases and the doctors worked to exhaustion trying to fight it. It seemed to George that he grew from boyhood to manhood overnight. He thanked God for his good health.

War killed men and twisted them, tore them away from home where circumstances had protected them and buttressed their weaknesses. It was a life of mud and crudeness. But George thought he could see its necessity. If evil were to be allowed to dominate the world, then the lives of every single human being would be stretched out into a misery no soldier endured for only a short period of time.

In April the Second Sanitary Train moved up to the eastern front in slow stages. The Ambulance Train reached the front lines at Vetri in France. Wounded men were brought in at all hours from raids. George was horrified and sickened at the first sight of these victims of the slaughter. Men with torn bodies, wounds that seemed to promise no possible hope of survival. Blood, pus, gangrene, the stench of the living and the dead. The men who carried down from the lines suffered greater casualties than the wounded. Under the black beards an inhuman grayness showed. Eyes were dazed and dead-looking. They shuffled along the roads in ragged columns like refugees from

First Bombing

George had his first taste of bombing at the new camp. He did not have many moments to think about his dangers. The Germans had completed their spring offensive and the Second Ambulance Train was constantly on the move. From Vetri Le Catelas, Bois, L'Eveque, and the bloody Liverdun Woods to De Jure in early September. On September 11

(Continued on page 12)

Lili

By Eric Arthur

LILI came out of the trailer carrying her suitcase and looking very unhappy. As she passed the puppet stage, Carrot-Top, alone on the stage, called out to her.

"Lili, please....wait a minute." She gave him a cold look and did not stop, but he pleaded with her. "Please, Lili. Just a minute." She turned and he beckoned her to come closer. "If you're leaving, Lili, please take me with you. I want to go with you, wherever you go. It won't be the same here without you." She didn't answer and he went on. "You're my sweetheart, you see. It was love at first sight." Soon the Giant came out, and he, too, pleaded with her not to leave. "If you really loved us you wouldn't go away," Carrot-Top said.

"But I do. It's just ....it's.... I'd rather not say....." "I'll say it. You hate the boss," said the Giant. "He's mean....he's jealous..... he's unreasonable, We'll protect you from him," the puppets told her.

Out came Reynardo the fox with a going-away present.... a fine red fox fur scarf. The others tried to make him confess that he had stolen it, but he said he had bought it from a man on the instalment plan. He had signed a paper agreeing that if he didn't keep up the payments, he'd have the man something else in exchange.....another fox fur.... or, himself.

Lili, deeply moved, said, "Oh you poor darling. You traded your life to get a present for me." Then a flash Reynardo was snuggling against her and so, too, was Carrot-Top. As she hugged the little puppets to her they seemed almost to be trembling with life.

Suddenly a change came over her. She became aware of the puppets under her hands. She peered them, felt the human hands under them while her eyes followed up to the curtains and held there. Abruptly then, her hands left the puppets, she reached up and pulled them the curtains revealed, standing very close to her, his hands, through the puppets, still on her cheeks. He had not expected this opening of the curtains and his expression was still one of tenderness.

When he recovered from his surprise he looked ill at ease at having betrayed himself. "Well, are you staying or going?" he asked. Then coldly, "We've had an offer from the Folies Bergere, but we can't accept it without you."

Slowly she shook her head. "I must be crazy. But they've become so real to me that I forget.. ..I forget every time it's only 'you' speaking" Then desperately, confused, she asked, "Or 'is' it you? Is it?" She picked up a puppet. "What is this? What are 'you?' Are you a monster..... without feeling or.....or....." Words failed her. She picked up her suitcase and walked away.

●

LILI walked past the square, through the narrow street of the town, seeing scarcely anything or anyone. Dispirited, her face grave, she trudged along, her thoughts running helter-skelter through her mind.

Her jaw grew firm. There was something she had to do before she returned to Paul. She put her suitcase behind a shrub and walked up the path.

●

IN the sitting room of Marc's villa, the French doors were open. As Lili approached through the garden she heard Rosalie say. "You aren't wearing your ring."

"I can't find it," Marc answered. Suddenly he became aware of Lili standing looking in. He signalled her to step aside out of sight, and as Rosalie continued her endless harangue, he strolled quietly out of the room into the garden.

"What are you doing here?" he asked Lili, smiling at her. "Ah, you've run away," he said realizing suddenly. "That's fine. How would you like to stay here at the hotel?" he asked, putting his arm around her. He was unaware that she did not respond or that she was watching him with quiet wide-eyed appraisal.

She opened her purse and took out his wedding ring.

"Here's something you lost in the trailer this afternoon," she said. "I wasn't sure then....but I think I know now....you're married....to Rosalie."

"I 'am' the puppets," he said. "A man in his soul can be many things. So I am. I'm Carrot-Top, confident and clever. I'm also the Giant, cowardly, stupid, longing to be loved. I'm Marguerite, too, vain, jealous. And I'm Reynardo, the thief, the opportunist. Like any other man I have in me all these things." He stopped walking and faced her. "Must I make a new puppet for the small part of me 'you've' managed to see, the monster, the Angry-Man, the frustrated dancer, clumping along with a leg anchored to the ground and a heart anchored too...." As he looked down into Lili's upturned face, an impulse seized him. He drew close and kissed her with fierce intensity. She clung to him, responding. They drew apart and when he saw her tenderly smiling face he knew that he, too, was loved.

Just as he reached for her to draw her into an embrace, Paul stepped forward out of the shadows.

"Well. It's the Angry-Man," Marc said, smiling.

Paul seized him by the shoulders, forced him back against the wall of the villa and gave him a severe beating. Then, seizing Lili by her wrist, he pulled her along after him.

"Paul," she said quietly, as they walked over the moonlit lawn. "Why do you hide behind those puppets?"

(CONCLUDED)

...asy flooded over her mind, a ballet in which she danced with each of the puppets by turn, and by turn each of them became Paul.

Is Two-Gun Guy Gary Cooper's Grip Slowing?

By Ines Robb

NEW YORK, (INS).

INTO each life some rain must fall. But I think I have a right to object to being hit with the water bucket.

Without previous warning or preparation I opened a picture magazine recently and there was Gary Cooper, the two-gun guy, being put to rout by a 200-pound heifer.

Here was the ridin', ropin', lopin' scourge of the prairies, the curse of cattle rustlers from the Rio Grande to the Yellowstone, high-tailing it for cover with a li'l ole heifer in hot pursuit. A heifer, may I add, that any half-grown kid in the Boise Valley could hog-tie or bull-doze with one hand tied behind his back.

DREAMS BLASTED

It is no exaggeration to say that my world collapsed. If I had read that Clark Gable had just come down with rheumatism or that Sir Laurence Olivier had lost the Battle of Agincourt, my girlish dreams could scarce have been more blasted by the withering world.

I am accustomed to Mr. Cooper kissing the horse in his operas, but

Gary Cooper

not the dust! We can expect the collapse of law and order in the whole cow country as the result of these pictures of the western dreamboat fleeing from what amounts to a playful calf.

Mark my words, the next time Ol' Slim, with his two guns, is sent out to work over the rustler, these gents will laugh in his face. For, mind you, the calf wasn't even armed.

Mr. Cooper's retreat to a prepared position, whether a strategic or tactical move, may eventually be rated one of the most costly in history. It could be the straw, to mix a metaphor, that can send the tottering movies into complete collapse.

ILLUSION LOST

Illusion is the sweet essence of the cinema and Mr. Cooper has struck it a death blow. If he were to play every Zane Grey hero rolled into one in the near future, if he were ridin' and ropin' from now till Doomsday, millions will always remember the pictures of him running from a calf that probably only wanted his autograph in the first place.

Ol' Slim won't ever be so tall in the saddle again.

Something else, too: The first picture of Mr. Cooper's ignominious adventure in a Spanish bullring, where he had no business in the first place, shows the ol' cow band from the Rio Granda in profile and glasses.

Now it may be the Copper stance or it may be the pleats in his trousers ("maternity" pants, the head of Clan Robb calls 'em), but there is shattering evidence here that Ol' Slim is developing a small corporation and had better watch his calories

For some years now, I have idly wondered how the elongated actor kept his Levis in place and his holster above his hips. But, honey, that's one worry I didn't have t' day.

WHY BIFOCALS?

As for the glasses—let me put it this way: When I was a kid, I never saw Bill Hart ridin' the range in bifocals. Or running from a playful calf that stands no more than knee-high to a Cooper. I was born on a cattle ranch, and I have never yet seen the wranglers or the head or the posse squinting into the sun or casing the horizon through specs.

I am accustomed to Bing Crosby wearing a transformation when he goes formal and to Georgia Jeseel wearing one when he just goes. I know none of us is getting any younger, and that life catches up with all of us.

But did Gary Cooper have to let that calf catch up with him?

Definitely, his grip is slowing.—*INS.*

PUT TO ROUT BY 200-lb. HEIFER!

Nicole Often Mistaken For Rita Hayworth

HOLLYWOOD, (INS): Busty French actress Nicole, Maurey, Bing Crosby's new leading lady, was shocked to the bone today at the reputation French girls have in America.

Nicole, who recently arrived in this country to be on hand for the world premiere of "Little Boy Lost," in which she plays Crosby's wife, added:

"American men think French women are 'easy.' But that is not true

"It must be that American GI's leave France with the wrong impression just' because they meet the wrong girls. There are many French girls who look like ladies, but they are not.

"These women should not be confused with the good family girls who are very difficult to meet."

Nicole, who speaks excellent English, insisted she had not had much trouble fending off wolves herself but added:

"Just yesterday I was introduced to a nice American lady and she said to me, 'it is so funny that you are French. You are so quiet, so simple.'

"I told her, 'don't believe all you hear about French girls.'!"

Nicole pointed out that the reputation of American girls in France is quite different.

"Frenchmen don't think of American girls as particularly 'sexy.' They think of them as the lawmakers of the country."

The shapely actress said this French awareness of the strong-mindedness of Yankee women doesn't scare the Gallic Don Juan one bit.'

"He always assumes," laughed Nicole, "that he'll dominate in the long run anyway."

In emphasis of the supreme self-confidence of the French male, Nicole confessed:

"I would date an American 'wolf' but never a French one, They are too warm-blooded. Too confident."

Nicole, who is constantly being mistaken for Rita Hayworth, shattered another favourite American illusion—that Frenchmen are great lovers.

"They are not," said Nicole, "they are just men!"

FORMIDABLE TRIBE IN BIHAR

COLOUR AND GAIETY

Children of the hills with vibrant health in their tribal costumes.

Mundas Of Chotanagpur Stand At Cross-Roads

SEVERAL of the tribes in India have their own simple yet effective administrative machinery. The Mundas of Chotanagpur have a Tribal Government which commends implicit obedience.

But today their culture and 'religion' have suffered from the impacts of missionary teaching and the march of civilisation and the Mundas stand at the cross-roads.

By P. C. Roy Chaudhury

THE Mundas are a formidable tribe in the State of Bihar. According to the Census of 1931 there were 4,74,207 Mundas in Bihar and out of this population 98.8% was in Chotanagpur Division. In 1941 Census the Munda population was enumerated at 5,30,676 and near about the same percentage of 98% came from Chotanagpur Division.

Both in 1931 and 1941 Census the ratio between male to female was 49:51. In 1951 Census no caste or tribal-wise figures were tabulated. But we have a Language-wise Tabulation and the return for Mundari language speaking people in 1951 Census was 500.342. These figures show that inspite of disintegration at various levels the Munda tribe retains its specific form.

Munda Country

Ranchi District is the home of the bulk of the Mundas. They are also found in the other districts of Chotanagpur, namely, Singhbhum, Hazaribagh, Palamau, Manbhum and Dhanbad. The only other district where thousands of Mundas live outside Chotanagpur is Purnea.

The Mundas admittedly nad older occupation of the nilly region of Chotanagpur and they have a tradition of rule in Ranchi District particularly.

The Nagbansi Maharaja of Chotanagpur has a Munda origin.

Since centuries they have been in Chotanagpur and the regions were almost un-approachable till the opening of the communications in recent times. Due to this isolation the people in the interior retain their original customs while more change is seen in the Mundas living amidst the non-tribals. Their area is mostly mountainous plateus and forests. The houses are usually hutments constructed with less care than what is necessary for even a bare occupation. Rainfall is near about 60" and the temperature falls as low as 60 to 70 degrees in winter and rises to nearabout 100 degrees in summer. Paddy is the principal crop and cultivation is conducted through orthodox form of ploughing Bufaloes and rarely human beings are used for drawing the plough besides bullocks and cows. Terrace cultivation is common. The principal food is rice, salt and some kind of sag. Dal has been recently adopted. Rice liquor known as Handia is a part and parcel of their lives. Dunkenness is not of the type of the city highways.

Physically they have curly and wevy hair, borne on a long head with well developed ridges above the eyes, a depression at the root of the nose followed by broad nostrils. Their face is protruding and the complexion is dark brown to black. They are placed in the Proto Austroloid division of man kind.

Language

Their language has led to multiple nomenclature and differences of opinion. But generally we accept Mundari as their language and the language according to Dr. Suniti Kumar Chatterjee belongs to the Austric family of language and is different from the neighbouring Oraon Language spoken by the Oraons another populous tribe of Chotanagpur, The Mundari language is sisterly to the languages spoken by the Santhals, the Hos, the Kharias etc. There is no script. Roman Alphabatics have been used by the Missioneries for producing some literature in Mundari Language.

Dress

Their dress is scanty and simple. The men wear a loincloth with a coloured border at the two ends and use a piece of cloth for wrapper for the upper portion of the body. The women wear a long piece of cloth round the waist allowing a portion of it to pass diagonally over the upper part of the body. Shoes are still unknown in the villages. Bamboo unbrellas or circular rainhats made of leaves of a creeper are popular. In the urban areas however, mainly through the influence of the Christian Church, dhoties, shirts and trousers have come in for the males and blouses and other under wear have been added for the women.

Ornaments

Both men and women particularly when young have a passion for personal decoration. Hair is well combed and wooded hair comb is usually struck in their haid. Strings of corals or China beads or silver coins adorn their neck. Munda girls use brass ornaments for their fingers, neck and arms. Lac or coloured glass trinkets are commonly used. The poor Munda woman satisfies herself with a roll of Palm-leaf dyed red and set of while tinsel and lac. Tattoo in girls is falling off.

Freedom Movement

A great characteristic of the Mundas is their conservatism and a certain amount of antipathy to aliens. They have a keen sense of self-respect, love of truth and honesty and courage. Unfortunately their inordinate love of drink and improvidence were taken advantage of by the thousands of foreigners that were in Chotanagpur in connection with the last Great War. The contact with the Law Courts has done much to contaminate them. The Mundas are sensitive and impetuous and this was why there were two great movements in the Munda country. One is known as the Sardari Larai which was a big uprise of the Mundas in 1890 against the oppression of the Hindu petty landlords and moneyed class and when the British administration failed to give them much relief. The Sardari Larai of 1890 led to certain administrativereforms. The other movement that came in after the Sardari Larai was led by Birsa Munda who was first a Lutherian Christian but was later ex-communicated. Birsa, in 1895 preached a new cult, largely political and represented himself as divine. Coming in the crest of the wave of agrarian unrest Birsa Bhagatas Movement assumed a big momentum. He did not confine himself to the preaching of purity and acceticism but gave injunctions to defy the Government.

Ultimately the Government had to take strong steps and Birsa was tried and convicted. He was released in 1897 for the Jubilee and resumed his activities. Birsa was again arrested and died of cholera while in custody. This happened in 1900.

Religion

As to the religion of the non-Christian Mundas the cult of Singbonga and ancestor worship are the chief features. Singbonga is the spirit of light, the Sun-God and the supreme God-head. Singbonga accept sacrifices of only what is white and so white fowls and white goats are reserved for him. The Singbonga is remembered at Sunrise, in every functions of daily life and particularly when the gains are reaped or when there is a misfortune. There is no idol or visible symbol and incantations are recited and sacrifices made. Ancestor worship is a part and parcel of their daily life.

The deceased members of the family are "Ora-Bongako" or household spirits. There are other minor godlings who are also propitiated. Their belief in Witch cult is deep. There are regular professional Witch-Finders or Sokhas and murders due to belief in Witch cult are not uncommon.

Sasan-Diri

The Mundas have a peculiar institution known as Dhumkuria. The unmarried youngmen and young-girls sleep in separate dormitories. Usually an old widow acts as the matron for the young-girls. These dormitories known as Dhumkuria also serve for the recital of stories, singing of songs, solving of riddles and other amusements.

Another institution is the Sasan-diri where after burning the bones of a Munda are buried and a stone slab is erected.

The Sasan-diris are seperate for separate Khunts or class. The Sasan-diris have a religious scancity. The Sarna consisting of a portion of the original jungle that was cleared for the setting up of the village is also held in general esteem.

The birth and marriage customs are more or less like their Hindu counter-part. In villages no Munda boy will be eligible for marriage till he would construct a plough with his own hands nor would a Munda girl marry before she could weave and spin. Betrothel ceremony is made by the clasping of hands of the elders of the villages of the two parties. The woman's position is high in the family. The wife is a true comrade of the husband and helps him in all his work. The father is the patriach of the family and his word is law.

Dance And Music

Munda dance and music are famous. There are different types of songs and dances known as Jadure, Jappi and Karam. The Jappi are hunting songs and dances. In some of the dances, the dancers join hands and form themselves into an arc of a circle and then they advance in graceful steps and return back in the same bending postures. In some of the dances there are pantomimes exhibiting, different agricultural operations such as reaping or transplanting seedlings.

Flower Feast

Among the festivals Maghe-parab in full moon in the month of Push (January) is famous.

Even servants are released from their yearly engagement and are again employed a fortnight after.

As the harvest is gathered before this festivals is held there is great festivity of dancing, flow of rice bear and feast. The Fagua festival corresponding to the Holi is marked by Jappi songs and Jappi dances.

The flower feast known as Ba-parab is in the month of Chait when the Sal trees are in flowers is another big festival. The Sal flowers are collected and taken to the foot of the old trees in the Sarna. The village Pahan or religious leader is fed. Another festival is the Karam where in the month of Bhado the branches of the Karam tree are planted side by side in the courtyard and singing and dancing go on throughout the night. Next morning the Karam branches are carried in procession under music and dance. In every festival the Banga or the Spirit is remembered and propritiated.

The casual visitor often misunderstands the gaiety, the abandon and the mixed dances of the Mundas. It is a great mistake to think that the standard of sexual morality among the Mundas is low. By setting apart in every village an open playing ground where dances are held a healthy realism is introduced. Married people are usually excluded from joining the dances and there is a time limit of the dances. By mid night the dances and the music must cease. The songs have no indecent allusions or loose words. It is not that lapses do not occur among the unmarried youth but there are the exceptions.

Tribal Govt.

It will be mistake to think that the Mundas are intellectually low. Without the benefits of education, in the midst of their isolation surrounded by jungles and hills they developed a simple but effective tribal Government.

In the Munda country the Manki and Pahan hold office by hereditary right and arrange the Panchayets when any serious complaint is made.

The Munda is the secular head while the Pahan is the spiritual head. Both are persons in authority and there has never been any overlapping or tresspass into each others' jurisdiction.

The Panchayet is presided over by the Manki or as the Pahan prescribed. Its jurisdiction extends over the village, usually quarrels about the division of property and breaches of the marriage laws come up before the Panchayat. All members of the Killi are entitled to attend. There is a fest prior to the proceedings and it is a communal dinner. Even the different duties are assigned from before. One man gathers the leaves which will serve as the plates another will pin up the leaves into plates the third will make the will cups and some one else will distribute tobacco and plan.

The orders of the Panchayet are sacrosanct and there is no appeal. Fines are imposed positive acts are ordered to be done and although these orders are never reduced to writing, they are remembered from generation to generation and will have their effects.

Ordeals

In the Panchayet courts the Mundas oaths and ordeals are common. Oaths are taken on the head of a tiger skin bamboo leaves or fire or cow dung. Oaths of very serious nature which are not to be administered as a matter of course are those by Arws and a clod of earth. Another common ordeal by which parties are treated is to make the accused bring out a coin from a vessel fitted with boiled water. The belief is

(Continud on Page 18 Col

'Fellow Travellers' Stage Come-Back To Democratic Method

By HUGH TEMPLE

NOT only with bullet and bomb in the Malayan jungle is the war against the Communist terrorists being fought. For, as General Sir Gerald Templer, the High Commissioner, has said, the fighting war is only 25 per cent of the problem in Malaya. The other 75 per cent of the battle against international Communism lies in winning the hearts and minds of the various communities and proving to them that there is a better way of life than the Communists can offer.

And no better example of the success of this policy is to be found than in the Federation of Malaya Government's Taiping Rehabilitation Camp. Here, on a former racecourse under the jungle-clad mountains walling the town, no less than 1,000 Chinese men have re-learnt the democratic way of life and have been unconditionally released after a period of 6 to 12 months, to take their place among the Federation's law-abiding citizens.

The visitor to the Taiping Rehabilitation Camp today, soon after its third anniversary, finds its 400 inmates cheerfully at work.

At desks on the tiers of the grandstand, classes of men are learning to read and write their own language and Malay and English, arithmetic, book-keeping and geography.

Others are looking after the pigs in the former stables, in the paddock nearby, or at work in the poultry runs or vegetable gardens. In the workshops many are being trained as motor-mechanics, tinsmiths, carpenters, bicycle repairers, tailors and barbers. For recreation they play basket-ball, badminton, volleyball and football.

The Open Gate

It is easy for the visitor to get into this temporary school for former Communist sympathisers and supporters—through the invitingly open gate in the single girdle of barbed wire, strung mainly for protection against marauding terrorists who might possibly come down from the dense hills behind the camp.

It is almost as easy for the inmates to break out. That not one man has tried it, seems proof of the sincerity of those contended with whom the visitor sees in Taiping. The high morale the camp officials talk about, and it explains the remarkable fact that some 300 "old boys" travelled thousands of miles at their own expense to attend the Camp's third anniversary celebrations.

Students at this experimental course for re-directing a man's loyalties are selected, from the detention centres, by police, Camp representatives and delegates of the Malayan Chinese Association. Men of 18 to 40—the average age is about 24—who are suspected of having helped the Communist terrorists, arrive at Taiping's spacious encampment with its airy wooden dormitories, dining halls, canteens, barbers' shops, cinema, hospital and other amenities. They are often badly demoralised from the close confinement and aimless existence of the detention centres, where the detainees number nearly 4,000.

After a chat with the Camp authorities, a gift of civilian singlet, shorts and tennis shoes, and a few hours among the more seasoned students, the new arrival loses his sullenness and recalcitrance.

In a short time he is at work on the Camp curriculum, which takes up his education where it had ended—the majority have had meagre schooling—introduces him to vocational training; keeps him fit through physical exercises and games; broadens his outlook with films and plays; and, most important of all, continuously holds before him the disciplining example of leadership and cheerful obedience.

The liberty allowed around the Camp is shown by the wide system of parole for permitting promising detainees to be apprenticed to trades in the town of Taiping. The visitor can watch them daily strolling off through the open gate to their work. Parents, families and friends are helped to make frequent visits—meetings take place in a room outside the Camp.

Full Freedom

Taiping makes no attempt at political indoctrination, although the normal daily life of the Camp shows the advantages and benefits of the democratic way of life. Students who wish to do so may follow their own religion.

Within a matter of weeks the normal student at Taiping is ready for his second interview with the Camp authorities, who assess his progress and, if it is considered sufficient, discuss with him his occupation after release.

The average graduation from the Camp is after five-and-a-half months—some students have left on trust after two months.

The authorities enlist the aid of local branches of the Malayan Chinese Association—whose goodwill and more tangible co-operation have been invaluable throughout the experiment — to obtain work for a re-settled student and keep an eye o nhis welfare. There have been few failures or throwbacks, and most "old boys" are not only prospering in useful employment but are sturdy and convincing upholders of the Government and the free world.

Taiping is an illustration of how Communism can be treated with other than punitive or military means.

Sickle For Cutting Vegetables

Inmates of the Taiping Rehabilitation Camp in Malaya prepare vegetables from the Camp's market garden. The Camp aims to turn former Communist terrorists into useful citizens.

MALAYA CAMP TURNS TERRORISTS INTO USEFUL CITIZENS

...OST REJECTED

...ert Perry—who calls himself Britain's "most rejected man"—told me recently that he is going to retire from his post as art master at the Queen Elizabeth School at Kingston. "I shall now," he added ironically, "be able to devote myself to producing more and many-rejections."

...nfield in "Daily Mail".

JAPANESE BACK FROM PHILIPPINE WILDS

TOKYO, (INS).

IN the jungle time stands still.
Eight years seems like four.
That's how it seemed to a Japanese soldier who is at home in Japan today after eight years of wandering the jungles of the Philippines.

Clothes From Tree Bark, Sandals From Vines

By HOWARD K. JANIS

He was taught the war would be long and that the Emperor's forces would finally be victorious. He stubbornly believed it and lived the life of a wild man for what seemed to him "Four or Five Years."

Kaichiro Eguchi, 34, a former private in the Japanese Army, fled to the jungles in March, 1945, with two comrades, and old Japanese rifle and 100 rounds of ammunition when Americans recaptured Luzon Island.

He finally came out alone eight years later convinced the second World War was still continuing, because he could no longer stand his solitude.

His companions died in little more than a year, but Eguchi adjusted himself to jungle living and remained alone in the jungle until June 13, 1953.

He made clothes from bark and sandals from jungle vines and his home was where he lay down at night to sleep.

The five foot soldier tried to live on fruits, plants and vines. But that was not enough.

He killed lizards—some six feet long—and roasted or steamed the meat, although sometimes it had to be eaten raw. He said it was tasty.

He made fire by holding a magnifying glass up to the sun.

He shot Wild Boar with his rifle.

He drank water from mountain streams. He found fish and small shrimp in the streams. Eguchi said:

Eguchi said his companions died of malnutrition and malaria three months apart after they had all been in the jungles for a little more than a year. He buried them under in thickets and marked their graves with branches.

SHIRT FROM BARK OF TREES

Eguchi said he peeled bark from the Abaca plant (similar to the banana tree) and wove shirts and pants from it with bamboo needles, remembering how his sister used to weave yarn at home. He could weave only small strips and joined them together.

When his shoes wore out, he found a jungle plant suitable for material which he wove into sandals.

He kept his rifle in tip-top condition by polishing it with a piece of cloth from an old shirt and oiling it with cocoanut oil.

Philippine police who took him into custody were amazed at the good condition and shiny appearance of the weapon. Eguchi, who had taken rounds from his dead comrades, still had nine left out of 100 after eight years of carefully choosing his shots.

He used a knife to cut his hair and beard when it got too long, using a brook as a mirror.

"I did not build a shack because I moved from place to place," he said. "I just lay down on the ground and slept. When it rained hard I would gather Abaca leaves together and sleep under them."

Eguchi said his worst experience was with malaria. Fortunately he had a small container of quinine, and he explained:

"I couldn't do much about it so I just lay down and waited until the attack was over. I was never afraid I would die and I would be well again in two days."

SMOKED DRY LEAVES FOR TOBACCO

He had no tobacco and smoked dry leaves until one day he mistakenly smoked poison leaves which hurt his throat, then he stopped smoking.

Eguchi said he was bitten by a snake once. He said he had observed from occasional spying on natives near the jungle fringe that they rubbed the juice of a certain leaf on wounds. He tried it and the bite healed.

Eguchi said he felt so depressed at times that he wanted to put the rifle to his head and pull the trigger but his instinct to survive was too strong.

He said he finally gave up the life of a wild man, because he wanted so much to see people.

He walked out of the jungle at Gingayan, 100 miles southeast of Manila, and made his way towards a house outside the town.

"What I wanted was food and someone to talk to," he declared.

But the people in the house, spotting his weird clothing made from Abaca plants, fled. Finally, he was able to surrender to Philippine military police on June 13, 1953.

Eguchi emerged from the jungle physically weak and with the sight of his left eye half gone. He could barely speak after almost eight years without uttering a word.

He could hardly believe the war had long been over and that Japan had been defeated. He returned to Japan on July 22 with Japanese War criminals granted amnesty by the Philippine government.

FUNERAL AND TOMB FOR LIVING MAN

Returning to his hometown of Naruto on Shikoku Island, Eguchi, a thin, frail figure was met at the railroad station by city council representatives and women's and youth associations' representatives who took up contributions for him.

Eguchi learned his family had been informed in 1948 that he was dead and had held a funeral and, according to Japanese tradition, built a symbolic tomb.

The first action of the wiry veteran was to dig up his ex grave.

Now he is confused over dream and reality, sometimes thinking his present life is a dream and the jungle life still continuing. He dreams of jungles and trapping lizards.

At present he is still backward about meeting people and has difficulty in remembering Japanese because he had been speechless for so long.

Dr. Tsunao Sakurai, of the Psychology Department of Tokushima Medical University, plans research into Eguchi's experiences to find out how he was able to survive in a strange environment as well as the problem of his present behaviour.

talking of BOOKS

Rich Harvest Of Novels

RAMANLAL DESAI'S LATEST

PRALAYA, Price Rs. 5-8; BALA JOGAN, Price Rs. 6 and TAP ANEROOP, Price Rs. 3. Published by R. R. Sheth and Co., Bombay No. 2.

RAMANLAL DESAI had deserted the golden realms for a while, but his readers have looked upon the sojourn with a kindly eye and afforded a warm welcome to the prodigal's return.

Though in all fairness it must be owned that Ramanlal on his part has put forth enough efforts to merit this affectionate response. He has brought back a rich harvest of novels, plays and short stories. True, he has not yet outgrown his old habit of indulging in long harangues discussing abstract problems, while the poor reader is left wondering about the fate of the hero or the heroine, but the disgressions themselves have become more bold, original and interesting.

With his admirable versatility he has given us scientific romances, historical novels and novels dealing with current social problems. And what is stranger still, he has succeeded in doing justice to almost all these types. In spite of several rebuffs he has stuck to play-writing, and has also published some remarkably good short stories, besides writing his own autobiography named, 'Gai Kal'. Let us take a bird's eye-view of some of his recent publications, and see how far they substantiate these impressions.

ScientificRomance

'Pralaya' is one of his recent books and it can be easily compared to one of the scientific romances of H. G. Wells. It is a novel which deals with the shape of events to come. Looking into the future with a mind embittered with cynicism, the writer prophesies the destruction of the world through the selfish tendencies of mankind, which are magnified and given diabolic strength by science. Darling, the scientist acts the villain with a great gush and Chandrahas is thoroughly enchanting as a hero. The novel follows the good old tradition of making the hero admirable and the villain detestable. It has an intricate and well-planned plot which invites and rivets the attention of the reader.

The two leading female characters are drawn with the writer's characteristic touch of reality mixed with an ethereal charm. A speedy succession of breath-taking events keeps the interest alive through every page. And interspersed in the whole novel are found bitter but true and revealing criticisms about the world events, though India is attacked more. It is only fair to note that these remarks have not come out of the despondent heart of a dreamer, nor yet out of the venomous mind of a disillusioned cynic but they are the outcome of an acute intelligence looking gravely at the recent events hopeful, but is sadly overcast with doubts and misgivings.

This is a book which can compete with any detective story as far as its grasp over the reader's attention is concerned. But it is much more than mere entertainment, for it sets the mind thinking, it makes us aware of the magnitude of the danger hanging over the destiny of the human race and makes the faintest possible suggestions towards a possible way of escape—through a revival of the forgotten ideals of love and humanity.

Ambitious Novel

'BALA JOGAN' is an ambitious novel dealing with the life of Mirabai—the great poetess and mystic of India.

This novel has raised a storm of controversy in which many critics have taken part, for Ramanlal has given a daring interpretation of some of the events in the life of Mirabai. We may even say that he has allowed his imagination to supply some missing links in her life in order to support his own theory about her spiritual progress.

Whether, any author is justified in taking liberty with a historical figure is a controversial question. While dealing with characters whose outlines have grown blurred with the hoary past the writer may be allowed certain freedom in his efforts of re-capturing the elusive past. But when he deals with a name that has gathered a magnitude of respect and admiration with the passage of years, he suffers from a serious handicap. If he strives to remain faithful to history, he cannot create a novel, and if he attempts to write a novel he has to sacrifice history. Rare is the soul who can preserve a delicate balance between the two and create that wonderful phenomenon—a good historical novel.

NEW GLORY

Ramanlal has succeeded in breathing a new life in the ever fresh name of Mirabai. He has given his own interpretations to the miraculous happenings in Mira's life. The sense of continuity and dramatic interest are never lost. It is due to this novel outlook on her character that Ramanlal has invested this too well-known, and therefore a little stale life with a new glory.

The childhood of Mira is very sympathetically interpreted with Dudaji, her grandfather, as an overshadowing personality. The way Dudaji is shown to be the moulding influence in her spiritual inclinations, may not be very palatable to her devotees, though the extraordinary significance of her life is shown by the supernatural light seen at her birth. The introduction of Rohidas as Mira's guru helps the unfolding of her personality, though it is not a widely accepted fact.

NEW CHARACTER

But the crux of the problem is Krishnacharan, a character for the introduction of which there is no support from history. Ramanlal has shown him to be a fellow-student of Mira in her childhood. After attaining youth he is attracted by her divine beauty and in spite of making determined efforts to curb his desires, at last goes to Mira, by now a married woman, begging her love. Mira, who loves her husband at a distance in order to attain spiritual heights, somehow or other not merely listens to Krishnacharan's shameless proposal, but actually promises to grant his request. Ultimately however, by a clever interpretation she succeeds in purging his mind of the grosser intentions and escapes herself unsullied.

Is Ramanlal justified in introducing this incident? It is clearly seen that he has no intention of belittling Mira's fame. On the contrary he is trying to show her greatness as a devotee trying to help a fellow-traveller in the mystic path even though it meant undertaking a great risk, for herself. But in spite of all sympathetic interpretations this remains a controversial problem, and Ramanlal will not find any supporter for the introduction of this character.

ONE TRAIT

Mira is seen here as a frank, earnest, naive devotee seeking Divine grace. All traditional garbs of saintliness fall away, and she remains a struggling mortal whose only life-buoy is her purity. Complete devotion is the quality in Mira which enchants her husband and turns him into a sympathetic admirer and helpmate.

The events happening after her widowhood are almost tame in comparison, so that the imaginary meeting between Mira and Radhika stands out in sharp relief. The merging of Mira's body in the idol of Krishna at the time of her death could have been differently interpreted to advantage.

'Bala Jogan yet remains a great story of a great women and brings credit to Ramanlal.

SATELLITE TROUBLE

Alexander in The Philadelphia Bulletin

"Understatement of the year."

Ready Reference For Industrial Law

INDUSTRIAL LAW DIGEST — Compiled by N. K. Knare, B.A. and L.B. Bhide, B.A. LL.B. — Publishers: N. M. Tripathi & Co., Princess Street, Bombay. Price Rs. 10.

WHEN I had reviewed the earlier compilation entitled "Digest of Decisions of the Honourable Labour Appellate Tribunal of India", to which the book under review is a supplement, I had expressed the hope that another edition, bringing the compilation upto date, would soon be published. The compilation under review more than fulfils that hope and is an improvement in many respects upon the earlier publication.

The present compilation is in two parts. Part I consists of the Decisions of the Honourable Labour Appellate Tribunal of India from 1-1-1952 to 23-4-1953. This part contains many unreported decisions which ordinarily are difficult to trace. Part II contains the judgments of the Federal Court, the Supreme Court and other High Courts in India since 1947. The book contains a foreword by Shri Shantilal H. Shah, the Honourable Minister for Labour and Public Health, Government of Bombay and appreciative notes from Shri F. Jeejeebhoy, President, Labour Appellate Tribunal of India, Bombay Bench, and Shri K. C. Sen, President, Industrial Court, Bombay. The subject matters have been alphabetically arranged under the various labour enactments such as the Bombay Indutsrial Relations Act, 1946, the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, the U.P. Industrial Disputes Act, the Factories Act, the Payment of Wages Act, the Workmen's Compensation Act, the Industrial Disputes (Appellate Tribunal) Act, 1950, etc. The summary of the decisions contained in the book are clear, concise and to the point. The book contains a table of cases and a subject index, also aphabetically arranged. The printing and general get-up of the book and the quality of the paper used are excellent.

The task of compiling a Digest such as this, calls for not only a great deal of patient industry and meticulous care but also an intelligent understanding of the subject matter dealt with. The compilers, both of whom are intimately connected with the Industrial Court, Bombay (one of them being the Research Assistant and Librarian of the Court), have accomplished a difficult task with credit. The Digest is bound to prove of invaluable assistance to judges of Industrial and Labour Courts, Industrial Tribunals, legal practitioners, labour officers, employers and trade unionists and to all those who have to deal with any of the many aspects of industrial disputes.

World War Escapades

BOLDNESS BE MY FRIEND—Richard Pape, M.M., Published by Elek Books Limited, 14 Great James Street, London W.C. 1, pp. 309, Price 16/- net.

Richard Pape has woven a gripping yarn of murder, torture and bloodlust about the grim, warry days of the early 40's in his book, BOLDNESS BY MY FRIEND.

As a navigator of an R.A.F. Bomber during the early days of the war, Pape bombs Berlin on a number of occasions. Shot down in one of the raids, Pape is captured, and thus starts an incredible epic of hope and despair, in the course of which he attempts escape from German prison camps on three occasions, and on each one, is recaptured and runs the gauntlet of Gestapo torture.

How he finally bluffs the Germans into repatriating him on grounds of physical incapacity makes as astonishing, as incredible reading. That the entire German medical corps, plus hard-headed Swiss Red Cross and Nazi Army men should succumb to his ingenious ruse makes some of the most brilliant reading to come out of the late war.

Perhaps more admirable than Pape's adventures is the perennial resourcefulness of his spirit. Repeatedly, in the face of overwhelming odds, when nothing seems to be going right, Pape bluffs his way out with enviable boldness and sheer bravado. Although an Englishman, his French bon vivant makes a brilliant contrast to the German weltschmer which runs as a coarse black thread throughout the fabric of the book.

And an altogether uplifting effect of his work is the hope and inherent cheerfulness that permeate the prisoners in perhaps the worst prison-of-war camps in military history.

In the face of the excellence of Pape's qualities as a raconteur, one wonders why the publication of his book was withheld for so long. Seven to eight years have intervened between the publication and the happenings of his experiences, seven years in which the Germans, under Adenauer have made a remarkable comeback in the international world and have returned to a high state of social respectability. Further, several books on the subject have been published in this same period, the most outstanding of which, perhaps, is STALAGLUFT VIII. Against the background of the first, and in comparison with the second. Pape's book is almost sure to suffer. But it would be typical of Pape if his book succeeds in even approaching a best-seller in the face of these formidable odds.

—A. N. C.

Historical Novel

SHAURYA ANE TARPANA is a fine historical novel dealing with the life of Maharana Pratap. As it has already been reviewed at length in these pages, it is sufficient to say that this is a book which shows that Ramanlal has retained all the charm and power of those earlier masterpieces, 'Divya Chakshu' and 'Grame Lakshmi.'

"RIB-SPLITTING"

Another fine play is "Rati Pati." It is a "rib-spitting" comedy of official red tape which turns a boat into a mare, the Gujarati equivalents being divided by a mere consonant which is easily replaceable. It faintly reminds one of "Czarina's Violet" by Sir Arthur Quiller-couch. But it is by no means an imitation of the famous story. It is an original and highly enjoyable effort of Ramanlal as a one-act comedy.

"Kaviono Kamaro" may stand third in merit. It offers some interesting possibilities for the presentation of the old Gujarati poets on the modern stage. Of the other plays it can only be said that they are readable. Their effectiveness on the stage is very doubtful. The audience does not swallow melodramatic and philosophizing speeches very easily. Nor is the personification of abstract qualities on the stage welcome and the presenting of mythical characters voicing modern discontent is equally precarious. Talented actors may turn such a play into a success but the chances are more

Between You And Me

By Me

TRADE follows the flag and the flag follows the bases. This is the keynote of modern foreign policy of the United States. The recent agreement concluded between the United States and Franco's Spain is a study in contrast between the professions and practices of American politicians.

The world veered round the late President Wilson, because he was the apostle of "self-determination", wherein many small nations saw their dawn of liberation. President Roosevelt propounded the "Atlantic Charter" and his idealism was in a sense responsible for the partial liquidation of imperialism and ushering in of free nations like India, Pakistan, Ceylon and Burma. Mr. Dulles, the new architect of American foreign policy, speaks the language of Roosevelt, but indulges in Machiavellian practices.

Big nations should swallow small nations to become bigger, was the political theory propounded by Chanakya and Machiavelli in the Middle Ages. After the Industrial Revolution, Britain began to plough the Seven Seas and established a mighty colonial empire. The freedom of many nations in Asia and Africa was the first casualty in Britain's colonial enterprise. According to a political jester, the sun never set on the British Empire, because nobody could trust the Britisher in the dark. The British sun has set and the American sun is rising on the horizon.

*

Military bases in return for military and economic aids have become the instrument of American power politics. The high ideologies of Wilson and Roosevelt have melted into thin air an have given place to the "real politics" of Dulles. Today American democracy is buttressed by a tripod stand in which Chiang kai Shek, Syngman Rhee and Franco are the pillars.

According to an Indian proverb, a politician is one "who knots the clean shaven head of a widow with the clean shaven head of an ascetic." This odd job has never been successfully accomplished by any diplomat in recent times, save by Dulles. Franco's Spain, after the "bloody" Spanish civil war, was put beyond the pale of civilisation, even by British Tories, who would not "shake hands with a murderer." Dulles has wooed and won Franco and his next job will be to streamline him for the United Nations.

*

In this new deal, Franco is the winner in more sense than one. His crumbling regime will be propped up by American dollars and military aid. America, which is the reputed underwriter of democracy in the world, will be forced to play the role of an undertaker of democracy, as well. But the greatest headache will be to Britain, which will have to quit Gibraltar ere long, under the joint Spanish-American pressure. Franco has already raised the slogan of "Free Gibraltar," which will gain added momentum with the American alliance. The rock of Gibraltar as a British base will go under the impact of the American deal for the Spanish bases. With the quitting of the Suez and Gibraltar, British Power will fade away and America will loom large in the Mediterranean politics. Ironically enough, Mr. Churchill, who always threatened "to hold his own", will be forced to play the role of the liquidator of the British Empire. The revenge of history has never been more dramatic!

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The Franco-Dulles alliance, coming in the wake of Dulles-Rhee Pact, is a great moral blow to the United Nations, though American statesmen can take umbrage under the loophole of regional security clause of the U.N. Charter. The picture that emerges out of this hybrid structure is an odd Triarchy. From the UNO to NATO and from NATO to "Franco-stan" will be a legitimate geneological tree according to Mr. Dulles. While the UNO is striving for world peace on the basis of collective security, the NATO is an organisation of Western Democracies, jointly and severally responsible for European defence. While America has an impressario's interest in the NATO show, her political duet with Franco is her own individual concern, though some NATO members are strongly opposed to it. In a literal sense, collective security is watered down to regional security and finds its anti-climax in bi-lateral security, unilaterally negotiated by Dulles. This is the atomic era diplomacy of Mr. Dulles and he wants the UNO to change with the atomic times.

*

A political writer compared the United Nations to a mighty oak. Sprawling across continents, it can be better compared with the mythological "Vadaga Vriksha," whose roots are in Allahabad, the middle stump in Banaras and the top at Gaya. The only discouraging feature is that when Pandas show us the trunk of the tree in Allahabad, its roots are in a torn and tattered condition. Or it can be compared to the great banyan tree of Calcutta, where the parental trunk is completely obscured by a plethora of stems and branches. In between the ballets and solos of power politics, the discovery of the United Nations is a tough job.

*

ONE of the disquieting features of resurgent Asia is the conspicuous absence of peace, with more law than order.

The Middle East politics has become a quick-change panorama with the Shah in and Mossadeq out. Foreign influences are pulling the strings from behind with changing fortunes. Mr. Loy Henderson's star of diplomacy is up and Iran is a humble applicant for American aid. About 50 million dollars have been voted and more depends on the new Government's "good conduct" and attitude towards America. Russian diplomacy has received a knock-out blow and the Tudeh Party is lying low waiting for something to turn up.

*

Kashmir has become a whispering gallery, with currents and cross-currents of foreign influence pulling in opposite directions. Even during the debate on Pakistan's aggression on Kashmir in the United Nations, Big Powers clean forgot the main issue and began to play bull and bear with the logistics and geopolitics of Kashmir. Even during the recent Kashmir crisis, allegations of foreign intervention were made, though Pandit Nehru dismissed them as "airy nothing".

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The downfall of Ranacracy has not ushered in a stable, popular government in Nepal. With the blood feuds of Koirala brothers, Kisan uprising and Communist infiltration, Nepal has become a problem state. Its proximity to the Tibetan frontier makes its position vulnerable, and a strong Nepal with a stable government will alone add to India's security.

*

Ever since the attainment of freedom by Burma, she has been menaced with internal disorders, which do not yet show signs of abating. The Korean revolt and the battle with the unruly, separatist forces have been going on for years, pauperising the country and immobilising it from launching long-range programmes, worthy of a welfare state.

Of late, the K.M.T. forces, which fled for life from China, have gatecrashed into Burma's northern and western frontiers and have made common cause with Karen rebels. Even Indian businessmen were victims of K.M.T. marauders who specialise in loot, arson, murder and smuggling.

Efforts by Burma to raise the issue of K.M.T. aggression were side-tracked by America who proposed the Bangkok Conference. It is an anachronism that Chiang's China should continue to be represented in the UNO, while Mao is still knocking at the gates for entry. It is a strange commentary on American foreign policy that she should give cover to a power, which is a "Pretender" in the United Nations and at the same time commits aggression on an independent state.

*

From Indo-China to New Guinea there is no peace. In some areas, imperialism is locked up with the last ditch battle with nationalist forces, while Communism dangles the slogan of liberation. In Malaya and Indonesia, travel by road or train is not safe, as organised political gangs and dacoit bands operate on a large scale. The freedom of Indonesia which was fought and won after bitter struggle with Dutch imperialism, is in peril.

It will be recalled how India was forced to intervene by summoning an Asian Conference in Delhi to force the hands of the United Nations and indirectly force the Dutch imperialism to quit Indonesia. Even after the advent of freedom, Indonesia has found no peace. Armed rebellion has broken out in the Atjeh area of North Sumatra. The fanatic Muslim organisation, Darul Islam, has proclaimed an Islamic state in certain districts of North Sumatra. This rebel movement has been the main source of unrest in and around Central Java. It is led by Kartosu Wirj, who has his headquarters in the mountainous regions of West Java.

The Darul Islam was connected with the attempted "coup d'etat" of Capt. Raymond Westerling, who captured Bandung a few years ago. Capt. Westerling fled to Holland after his defeat and his extradition which was requested by Indonesia was refused by the Dutch Government. It is openly alleged that Darul Islam is operating with secret aid and weapons from the Dutch. It looks as though the Dutch imperialism which quitted by the front door from Indonesia is operating from behind.

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Last week there was a report that troops from Dutch New Guinea invaded Halmaheira and other islands in the Indonesian territory. At the same time, Queen Juliana of the Netherlands addressing The Hague Assembly stated that the Dutch Government's policy would be to further the good relation between Holland and Indonesia. West New Guinea is still a sore point of dispute between Holland and Indonesia and the former does not want to release the grip, though Indonesia claims it as her territory. This dispute has soured Dutch-Indonesian relations ever since the inception of the new state.

The recent Dutch annual report on foreign affairs stated that the Dutch Government would endeavour to increase cooperaton with Australia and other members of the Pacific Commission to exploit the potentialities of West New Guinea. This declaration has brought a sharp rejoinder from the Indonesian Government that Australian intervention in West New Guinea affairs at the invitation of the Dutch would be considered as an unfriendly act by the Indonesian Government.

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The hold of the Dutch over the island of West New Guinea is precarious, and Holland would have readily given in to the Indonesian demand, but for the obstinacy of Australia which considers that the Indonesian sovereignty over the island will prove a menace to her own possessions in East New Guinea. This reveals the true nature of the "White Australia" policy, which wants to deprive Indonesia of her rightful possession of West New Guinea on the plea of Australian security. In the light of these developments the activities of the Pacific Pact Powers and the ANZUS Council will have to be carefully watched.

BEVAN, THE STORMY-PETREL OF BRITISH LABOUR

MR. ANEURIN BEVAN has that uncanny knack of hitting headlines. By his speeches and actions, he takes England by storm. Perhaps next only to Sir Winston Churchill, he is the most popular politician today in England.

Therefore, it is nothing surprising that he should win more than a million Labour votes and be elected to the Labour Party National Executive. He has only repeated a feat, which he enacted last year and falsified the political prophets by defeating Herbert Morrison for a seat in the National Executive.

The most consistent political activity in which Mr. Bevan has been engaged throughout his life has been search for the source of power. There is nothing wrong about that. His search led him to the local council, the county council, into Parliament and into ministerial office. It also led him to leave the Government which went back on its promises and collapsed because of it. It again led him to oppose Herbert Morrison for the deputy leadership of the Parliamentary Labour Party, and it explains the persistence of "Bevanism"—a movement that is perhaps more solid and homogeneous than it appears.

Hates Fear

But one great thing about him is, he is far better equipped than many others for the journey—quest after power. Intellectually, he accepts the virtues of toleration. "Fear is a very bad adviser", he says, "Its companion is hate, and hate is the father and mother of cruelty and intolerance". That is the reason why he is so anti-American in his political views and Macarthy and 'red-phobia' are anathema to him.

His tolerance has a limit and he often reaches that limit. He is very emotional. When he attacks Tories or Churchill, he never lacks the vitriolic expressions. For an outsider who is not quite acquainted with the British politics, Bevan may even sound as a soap-box orator. But the facts are far from it. He is the most persuasive Parliamentary speaker, next only to Mr. Churchill. And when he was in the Government, he used to boost the sunken morale of the Labour party very often by his solid and cogent speeches.

If Stafford Cripps can be called as the father of the Welfare State in England, Bevan was its tireless nurse. His free health services were models to other countries, and he was invited to India last February only on account of that.

Born Miner

But the fundamental charge that is levelled against him is that his bitter class consciousness prevents him from ever becoming a leader that the nation as a whole will voluntarily accept. But one can understand his spirit of class consciousness if one analyses Bevan's background. He comes from the backwaters of Wales, and the appalling economic conditions of Welsh mining community where he was born and brought up, were something that he could never forget. He always warms up with the feeling of the downtrodden, whether he is in the Margate or Westminster. Mr. Bevan himself says, "A representative person is one who will act in a given situation in much the same way as those he represents would act in the same situation. In short, he must be of their kin".

This is partly true. He always carries the interests of the miners in mind. Is he not the great miner after Mr. Ernest Bevin? But in the peculiar Labour politics today, most of his followers are intellectuals. If Harold Wilson and Richard Crossman are not intellectuals, they are none. It is the Bevanite section of the Labour Party which is conservative, in the sense they insist that Labour Manifesto of 1945 should be followed line by line. Bevan would never compromise on the nationalisation issue and never give up his pet health service schemes.

Much to the surprise of outsiders he is opposed by the powerful trade unions, who prefer the leadership of the old-guard represented by Attlee, Morrison, Dalton and Gaitskell. Though trade unions themselves are not incorporated in the Labour Party, they along with the co-operatives and political wing control its destinies.

Zest For Life

But it is not his working-class advocacy, nor his scheming head that earned him the warmth of every English heart. It is his zest for life that made him dearer to all. He likes a glass of beer and a good game of snooker. He bursts into great gusts of laughter and sings in the garden. He remembers the coarse words of his youth, as every other Englishman does. In short, Mr. Bevan has inherited the warmth of the miners, as well as their sense of social injustice. Mr. Bevan himself writes, "It is therefore no accident that is among the solid artisan classes that you will find most tolerance and least belligerancy. Their attitude corresponds most closely with that of democratic socialism. The philosophy of democratic socialism is essentially cool in temper". We still remember his genial face when he visited India last summer. Who could forget that brilliant humour of which he is the master? We remember what he replied when asked what he thought about the housing schemes of India. "I am not an American to give my opinion. I have been in India only for one week".

The aggressiveness, audacity and arrogance with which Mr. Bevan has chosen to assert his identity with the miners has been the cause of his many quarrels in his own party, whose

(Continued on Page 10 Col. 3)

A study—group of Harijan girls.

FORTHCOMING NAVAL REVIEW IN BOMBAY BY PRESIDENT

THE entire Indian Navy is looking forward to October 10 when the President, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, who is also the Supreme Commander of the armed forces, will review the fleet at Bombay. This day will go down in the history of the Indian Navy as a red letter day, for the review is the first of its kind to be held in India.

The President is not making his first acquaintance with the Navy. He has already visited INS Delhi twice and his second visit was also of historic significance for on that occasion he presented the President's colour to the Navy. In February this year the Navy's boys training establishment, INS Circars, at Vishakhapatnam was visited by him. But it will be for the first time that the fleet as a whole will greet him in full festive grandeur.

The Navy has taken great strides forward in the different spheres of its activities. Though the Fleet as such was recently formed, it has made rapid progress both in training and in modernising its equipment.

NAVAL EXERCISES

Apart from continuously carrying out routine sea training, the ships have participated in exercises with those of the Royal Navy, and other Commonwealth Navies. On every such occasion Indian Naval personnel have come out with flying colours. During the last summer cruise units of the Fleet under the command of Rear Admiral N. V. Dickinson carried out extensive exercises with the ships of the British Mediterranean Fleet under the command of Lord Mountbatten.

The time spent in Malta was most profitable and ready co-operation of all enabled the ships to derive much benefit from the training facilities there. The use of aircraft and sub-marines helped our personnel to gain valuable experience. On parting company with the Indian ships Lord Mountbatten said, "I could not have wished for a finer lot of ships and company." He hoped that such visits would be a regular feature.

Exercises form an integral part of naval training. They help to keep our sailors fighting fit and increase the operational efficiency of the ships. Such exercises also help foster better understanding between the different Navies that work together.

RESCUE MISSIONS

One of the notable services rendered by the Fleet to the country has been in the form of flag-showing missions to various countries. Wherever the ships have gone the Naval personnel have won the affection and admiration of the local people.

These cruises can perhaps be regarded as a revival of the old peace missions sent out by Asoka, Chandragupta, Pulaseki and others.

During the past four years our ships have visited different countries in the Mediterranean, Middle East, South-East Asia, etc. Some of these ships this year visited Turkey, Greece, Italy and others went to Egypt, Lybia, etc.

Perhaps the role played by the ships of the Navy at different times in different oceans in rescue or search operations is not widely known. To mention a few, during the summer cruise this year the "Hunts" commanded by Comdr. S. N. Kohli, rushed a batch of I.N. personnel to help the earthquake victims in Greece.

Recently I.N.S. RANA did splendid work in rescuing scores of fishermen caught in a tarrific storm off the coast of Madras, which earned for them encomium from the Chief Minister, C. Rajagopalachari as well as from the people.

Similarly when some of the I. N. Destroyers visited East Africa under the command of Captain A. Chakraverti they took part in a successful search operation to find out the missing harbour launch "Isle of Silhouttee." In March 1950 I.N.S. Kistna in the Cochin harbour rushed to the rescue of s.s. Fakira, a commercial vessel of Pakistan which had broken down and was drifting about 150 miles off the coast. Kistna succeeded in toying her to Colombo. Under similar circumstances I.N.S. Tir towed one of the Chinese merchant vessels to a Malayan port during the Indian Naval Frigate's visit to Siam in 1952. I.N.S. Delhi's fire fighting parties were highly commended when they succeeded in extinguishing a fire which broke out in the Naval Headquarters at Trincomalee. I.N.S. Magar did splendid work in salvaging bags of foodgrains and also saved some of the sinking ships' valuable equipment when the British Cargo-ship S.S. Skeldergate ran aground off the coast of Orissa.

There have been numerous occasions when I.N. Ships have had to go to the rescue of smaller vessels in distress and they have invariably succeeded in all such operations.

CORONATION REVIEW

In June last Delhi, Ranjit and Tir took part in the historic Coronation Naval Review at Spithead in the U.K. Three years ago Rajput (then commanded by Captain A. Chakraverti) represented India at the Commonwealth Jubilee celebrations held in Australia. In 1950 Delhi had the privilege of carrying the Prime Minister to Indonesia and later Tir had the honour of being asked to carry the sacred relics of Buddha's famous disciples Sariputta and Moggallana to Rangoon.

In every way the Fleet is growing from strength to strength. It has now a Fleet Requirement Unit consisting of 10 Sealand aircraft with more aircraft to be added soon. Shortly it will also have a Dockyard worthy of the Navy's status and commensurate with its needs. With the all-round expansion of the Fleet and other naval establishments this Service can look forward to a bright future.

War On Untouchability On All Fronts

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT'S ALL-OUT DRIVE TO UPLIFT HARIJANS

THE OBSERVANCE OF THE FIFTH HARIJAN DAY ON OCTOBER 4 THROUGHOUT THE STATE MARKS THE STATE GOVERNMENT'S SUSTAINED EFFORT TO ERADICATE THE CURSE OF 'UNTOUCHABILITY' COMPLETELY. THE OFFICIAL PROGRAMME OF CELEBRATIONS DRAWN FOR THE OCCASION IS CALCULATED TO SECURE THE FULLEST PUBLIC CO-OPERATION PARTICULARLY IN THE VILLAGES IN IMPLEMENTING THE GOVERNMENT PROGRAMME OF REMOVING HARIJANS' DISABILITIES THROUGH LEGISLATIVE ENACTMENTS AND OTHER CONSTRUCTIVE AND RECONSTRUCTIVE MEASURES.

The various facilities and concessions established for the benefit of the children of Harijans and backward classes are intended to enable them to equip themselves with the educational training from the primary school stage to the collegiate, higher technical education stage and have access to all social opportunities on a basis of equality with other classes. For this purpose, education has been made completely free and the Harijan and backward class students are given scholarships along with freeships, lumpsum scholarships, stipends for special crafts training, hostel accommodation and various other concessions.

UNTOUCHABILITY ILLEGALISED

Even before the country's constitution adopted the directive principle of eradication of 'untouchability', the State Government of Bombay introduced necessary legislation to illegalize 'untouchability' so far as public places, institutions and amenities are concerned.

The disabilities in respect of temple entry and full and free use of places of public entertainment like cine-theatres, hotels and restaurants, public wells, transport, barbers' shops, etc., were not only removed, but Government saw to it that persons guilty of trying to maintain the disabilities were prosecuted and punished.

LIVING TOGETHER

Government effort has not, however, been restricted to passing legislation and enforcing it, but has also been extended to an extensive constructive and reconstructive field where co-operation of voluntary agencies and the general public has been obtained. The essential part of the drive has been the grant of various economic and financial concessions to Harijans in the spheres of educational training of all types, employment in State service, housing and socio-economic conditions. The drive against untouchability and liquidation of social disabilities against Harijans is a many-pronged drive which makes full use of non-official agencies like the Harijan Sevak Sangh and others.

The hostels for both Harijans and members of other backward classes maintained by voluntary agencies number about 197 and Government spends annually about Rs. ten lakhs in the form of payment of grants-in-aid to such agencies.

In addition, 79 hostels are maintained by district school boards while Government itself runs two big hostels. The expanded Backward Class Department acts as the governmental organizational and supervising agency and its officers have to tour to carry on the propaganda of removal of disabilities imposed on Harijans.

The hostels maintained for backward classes have contributed a great deal in removing 'untouchability' among Harijans and backward classes inasmuch as the boys and girls of Harijans have to live with those of the backward classes in these hostels. Thanks also to the intensive and extensive propaganda carried on both by the State Government and by voluntary agencies of social service and Harijan welfare, the curse of 'untouchability' has disappeared in several areas of the State.

However, there are pockets of territory including the recently merged former State areas where the relics of the irrational sentiment remain. It is, however, recognized that the eradication of this evil can be secured with the education of public opinion in such areas. Attempts also made to co-ordinate the efforts of the State Government, voluntary agencies and social workers and individuals exerting to promote the welfare of the Harijans and backward classes. A generous grant of Rs. three lakhs has been sanctioned by the Central Government for eradication of untouchability. It will make possible to intensify the anti-untouchability drive with the Central aid.

All these measures seek to redress the position of economic backwardness of Harijans and backward classes which is discerned as one of the causes of the inferiority and stigma that are attached to them in the village community.

With the spread of education among Harijans, the State has extended to them to raise their standard of living, special opportunities for earning gainful employment and even preferential treatment in recognition of their helplessness and handicap in openly competing with members of the 'advanced' classes. The Harijans themselves are enabled to claim all the rights and privileges to which the citizens of this country are entitled without any distinction of caste, creed and discrimination of any artificial kind.

PUBLIC CO-OPERATION

Government efforts, however vigorous, cannot succeed without the fullest co-operation of the general public. It is in recognition of this need that Government has provided for a system of encouragement and subvention to all voluntary efforts in the service and welfare of the Harijans. The government drive maintained for the last few years has yielded fairly satisfactory results and, thanks to Mahatma Gandhi, the curse of 'untouchability' is fast becoming a thing of the past. However, this goal cannot be achieved without re-education of those who still suffer from the sentiment of discrimination against the Harijans.

The scope of government action is necessarily restricted. Thus, while all the important and historic temples in the State like the temple at Dwarka and the temple of Vithoba at Pandharpur along with others including private temples have been thrown open for entry of Harijans and Harijans are entitled to full use of all public wells, it is not possible to force owners of private wells to permit Harijans to draw water from such wells. However, there are signs that the old prejudices are dying out and a spirit of enlightenment is spreading even in areas where prejudice has existed before. The need is recognised of acclerating this process and the official and unofficial propaganda of progressive ideas in respect of the social status and treatment to Harijans is making itself effective every day.

The State Government's drive also seeks to strengthen this good work as indicated above. In the meantime, every man and woman of goodwill must lend his fullest support to the campaign of eradication of the curse of 'untouchability' and disabilities imposed on the Harijans.

BEVAN—A PROFILE

(Continued from Page 9 Col. 4)

support he should muster if he is to climb up the ladder of power. The quarrels are only multiplying day by day. One wishes he should not turn out to be the Kripalani of Labour Party. But his hatred for Tories is much more and one can be confident that he would never desert the Labour Party.

More Enemies

But in the fight in his party, he has embittered so many, made many life long enemies paticularly when he persisted in defeating Herbert Morrison. A socialist critic of Bevan writes, "I detest Conservatism just as much Bevan does, but I have yet to discover that a man's humanity or lack of it is determined by the political label he wears". It is true that Bevan could not forget political animosities even in a non-party environment.

By his attacks, he has made many foes inside and outside the Labour Party. Bevanites believe this thick smoke of hatred he has emanated, is slowly disappearing, as the landslide victory he achieved in the party meetings shows. But that is not enough for an ambitious politician who wants to lead a government. Mr. Bevan does want it. Rebellion and hatred are monsters which know no constitutional limits.

It is high time, that he patched up his differences with Attlee, and led the constitutional opposition. Even an admiring biographer of Mr. Bevan doubts very much whether Bevan would do that. Mr. Brome writes, "of course some say, that Bevan will only recognise the present Labour Party as long as he remains in a minority in the Parliamentary Labour Party and it suits him. The constitutional approach to party and national problems is Attlee's and not Bevan's".

Only Time can answer whether Bevan will form an 'Independent Labour Party' and then regret for it.

—M.S.S.

The World Of Stamps

BY KUNG

Stamps The Best Way Of Putting By Savings

DESPITE the fact that collectors should primarily be interested in Philately as a hobby than as a form of investment, interest in the financial side of stamps has remained unabated down the years. That stamps increase in value is a generally accepted principle, but the fact that it is not all stamps that rise is not so generally known.

Many smart alecks rush in where angels with long experience would fear to tread, with the result that they burn their fingers badly, shift the blame on the hobby rather than on their own stupidity and permanently retire from everything connected with the King of Hobbies. This unfortunate sequence of events could be prevented if collectors used a little more common sense in their approach to the financial angle.

That there are numerous obstacles in the way of making an easy fortune I have always stressed. But from some of the pathetic letters which come in from time to time, there are still gentlemen who have not yet cut their wisdom teeth in the hobby who imagine that stamps are a short cut to the wealth of a Croesus.

That some have made fortunes is true enough, and I have liked to give due prominence to this fact on this very page. That fortunate finds still come the way of the wide-awake collector is also true enough, and these incidents have also received due publicity. But getting a stamp at a penny and having it zoom up to a hundred pounds in the twinkling of an eye is—well, not impossible! but about as difficult as hitting the treble pool jackpot.

A combination of skill, immense experience, a thorough knowledge of every aspect of the hobby and of the stamp market is an essential before one can hope to strike it rich. And, I might add, if one has all these qualities, one can make a fairly tidy living by turning professional, instead of indulging in philatelic gambles. The investment angle, however, in which profits are moderate and rises steady, if slow, is a legitimate field of every philatelist. The article reprinted below was written forty years ago by the veteran British collector and stamp journalist Percy Bishop. But the passing of the years has not rendered any of his remarks 'dated' and they are still full of good, sound, philatelic common-sense. The article first appeared in 'Stamp Collecting', of London. It shows that every one, from the richest down to the man of most moderate means, can put the hobby to good use in laying by spare cash for the years that lie ahead.

Philately as an "investment" is a frequent headline in stamp magazines. I fancy the average reader is getting rather sick of it.

The vast majority of people in this world are wage-earners: to them the word "investment" is almost a mockery. How much can a man "invest" out of two, or three, or four pounds a week? No. Investments are only for the rich. Other folk must be content with savings.

I invite you to consider stamp collecting as a means of saving money. "Anyone can make money; it takes a clever man to keep it," said a philosopher somewhere and somewhen. Like most sweeping statements, this is a gross exaggeration. A man who is able to keep his money is not necessarily clever; it is far more likely that he is merely pig-headed or stingy—or both.

Teaches Thrift

Most Scotchmen, and all Dutchmen, are believed to be endowed with the gift of thrift. saving money, in fact, is very largely a matter of geography. In London it is difficult enough to save money out of any income; in Hankow a man earning his eight pence a day in the paddy fields will put by a trifle every week towards his funeral and the worship of his ancestors.

We have a quaint old custom in this country of making (and breaking) New Year resolutions; and it may be said, without fear of contradiction, that a very general, in fact, a practically universal, New Year resolution is the resolve to save money. No matter how many other resolutions a man may form, he is pretty sure to have this one in his programme. He says to himself: "Beginning with the New Year I will put away such-and-such a sum of money regularly every week", and, as a rule, he does it—until about the third week in January. I remember myself having once kept it up until the middle of February. You see. I am a man who can write with authority on this subject—the authority of personal failure.

Best Method Of Saving

The saving of money being, to the average person, a matter of very great difficulty. Men nowadays adopt all kinds of dodges and devices to force themselves to save.

Life insurance is a conspicuous example. A life insurance policy—at any rate, during the first few years of its currency—hangs over the head of the insured person like a Sword of Damocles. He must go on paying the premiums lest he loses everything he has already disbursed. "Life insurance", the eloquent canvasser assures you, "is the finest form of money-saving ever devised", and there must be something in it, because it is the traditional policy of the British Treasury to turn a kindly eye upon this form of thrift.

If you are paying a premium of £30 or £40 to a Life Insurance Company, the Chancellor of the Exchequer will let you off as much of your income tax as if you had presented the State with three or four budding tax-payers in the form of babies. If you—you who read these lines—should have the babies instead of the life insurance policy (you cannot have both, unless you are very rich) I hope you will teach them stamp collecting at the tenderest possible age.

For Philately, be sure, is a better and more romantic means of money-saving than a tin money-box or a "Home Bank" of gun metal.

If a man does not force himself to save by paying over his money to an insurance company, he, likely enough, opens an account in the Savings Bank. Having laboriously accumulated £1 sterling, he finds that our benevolent British Government is willing to lose on him to the extent of paying him interest at the rate of 2½ p.c. per annum.

In other words, he finds he has achieved a perpetual income of sixpence a year; and if the Joy of the thing does not kill him, he probably starts to build up another pound, so as to turn the sixpence into a shilling. But there is another and a dreadful alternative. He may feel that sixpence per annum is a poor reward for so much strenuous saving.

The ghastly slowness of the thing may appal him; he may adopt the desperate course of drawing that sovereign out again, and either put it on a horse or spend it all in one joyous hour of riotous living.

Steady Rewards

Another favourite amusement among people with a few pounds to spare is to apply for shares in new companies. This may be well enough for the large capitalist, provided he keeps his cupidity and his cheque-book under proper control; but for the small man—small in a financial sense—it is a delusion and a snare.

Even, if the company is thoroughly sound and a promising concern, an allotment of ten or twenty £1 shares (which is all that a private person, having no "pull", is likely to secure) is more of a nuisance than a blessing, for there is nothing so difficult to realise on at short notice as a very small block of shares; and if the company, instead of being an honest and prosperous proposition, turns out to be a "bad egg", then, of course, one's plight is deplorable in the extreme.

Better, in my opinion, than life insurance, better than savings banks or building societies, better than speculation in stocks and shares, is a steady and continuous locking up of one's spare cash in an intelligent and a popular hobby.

And there is no hobby in the world that offers greater or surer rewards than Philately, proportionately to the amount of money expended in its pursuit.

Condition Must Be Superfine

There are many other collection hobbies—China, old glass, rare books, antique furniture, all of which must inevitably show rising prices as the love of the beautiful and the artistic grows with the growth of education; but in none of these has the amateur such sure and ready access to "the market", in none of them, in short, has he such "a good run for his money" as in stamp collecting.

Philately, on its commercial side, is a cleaner and more straight forward business than the average. It is a business singularly free from trade tricks, "rings", and market-riggings. A philatelist having a good collection and wishing to sell out, can do so at an hour's notice.

He can go to any one of our more substantial dealers, make his bargain, and take his cheque there and then; or he can entrust his property to one of the firms who specialise in philatelic auction sales, fix a date for its disposal, and, if he wishes it, receive a cheque on account forthwith. In neither case is he the sport of touts or middle-men, as in so many other departments of modern business.

But the collection must be a good one. If it be a general collection there must be a high average of "condition" and some approach to completeness; and if it be a specialised collection — well, in that event no qualifications need be advanced, for I think it no exaggeration to say that any specialised collection is speedily saleable at a price which shows a profit on the first cost provided one's stamps have been purchased with ordinary prudence and discretion.

For Youngsters

Let me advance a few practical instances of money-saving by means of the stamp collecting hobby.

A youth of sixteen or seventeen, practically a beginner as regards scientific collecting, is naturally not in a position to save a large amount weekly. We will say that he can afford to put away only a shilling a week for the first few years, then rising to two shillings or half-a-crown a week, and later still sparing five shillings a week for his chosen hobby. Let us tabulate this suppositious young man's achievements:—

	£	s.	d.
Age 16 to 19 (about 3 years at 1/-weekly say	8	0	0
Age 19 to 22 (3 years at 2/6 weekly) say	20	0	0
Age 22 to 26 (4 years at 5/- weekly) say	52	0	0
	80	0	0

Thus, by his twenty-sixth birthday, our young friend will have put into Philately, in payments so small that he will hardly have missed them, the sum of £ 80. He has expended £ 80 upon a hobby which has afforded him an intellectual occupation for his leisure hours and which has probably broadened him in the best sense of the word, increased his store of knowledge, and quickened his powers of observation, reasoning and deduction.

And he still has his £ 80—nay, if only he has expended his money wisely and well, and compiled a good, specialised collection, intelligently arranged, he has more—much more—than his original £ 80. He probably has a collection that will readily realise £ 120 to £ 150, and may even be worth considerably more than the last-named figure.

How much would be possess, at age 26, if he had paid these small sums of money, periodically as above-stated, into the savings bank to earn him 2½% compound interest? I should say, at a rough guess, about £ 88, but I have no interest tables or ready reckoner at hand, and I will leave this item to be worked out by those readers who are sufficiently interested in the subject to possess any curiosity on the point. Beyond all doubt, the philatelic "increment" will be found to exceed very largely the gain that would have accrued to the savings bank depositor or the insurance policy-holder.

For Wage-Earners

The instance I have put forward is based on the very modest scale of thrift likely to be within the compass of a young man between the ages of 16 and 26. There will be many, of course, who could save more during that period of life; and when we come to consider those persons, ladies as well as gentlemen, who take up Philately at a later stage in life, it is obvious that very much larger amounts could be put away.

Professional men and women, doctors, artists, authors, etc., to whom Stamp Collecting makes such a strong appeal as an intellectual "rest" from more strenuous mental labour, could in numerous cases, devote £ 100 or £ 200 annually to Philately. To clergymen and other ministers of religion (of whom so many are ardent followers of Philately), and to naval and military officers, the same arguments apply.

The attractions of a hobby like Stamp Collecting must become increasingly strong in the case of women, and especially women of culture and refinement. As in music and the arts, a woman's native intuition, no less than her delicacy of touch, specially fits her for success as a Philatelist. I am by no means alone in my belief that we shall see a very large access of women in the Philatelic ranks as the years go on.

To the schoolmaster, the merchant, the successful tradesman, the manufacturer, the agent—to all of these our hobby offers an interest and an occupation that derive their strength and their charm from the fact that they are in sharp contrast to the worries and the harrassing details of a business career.

Such men come into Philately as into a haven of rest, and they find in it a sure and safe means for the investment ment—the word investment may be used properly enough in their case—of surplus funds.

Adult collectors of the more monied classes, provided always that their collecting energies are well directed and their purchases are judicious, will naturally derive monetary profit from Philately in an increasing ratio as compared with collectors of more moderate means.

He is the wise philatelist who cuts his coat according to his cloth, or in other words, chooses the speciality that will best suit his purse, and then strives with might and main to excel in the particular department of the hobby he has selected.

Follow the rules set out in these few notes and you will find the hobby profitable enough when you come to assess it after some years.

INDONESIA

Shown above is one of the recent arrivals from Indonesia. The stamps are well printed enough, but are shrouded in a good deal of uncertainty. Whether they will ever be catalogued is problematic!

RUSSIA HAILS INDIAN EXHIBITS AS ART OF THE PEOPLE

Colour Combination And Beauty Of Lines Show Depth And Mastery

THE Exhibition of Indian Fine Arts, which was opened in Moscow by the Ministry of Culture, U.S.S.R., with the assistance of the Government of India and individual artists, drew great praise from all quarters. Especially the great colour harmony in Indian paintings, with the deft use of gold colour and the dominance of the 'feminine' evoked warm appreciation.

Barada Ukil with the Russian artist B. Johnson at the Indian Fine Arts Exhibition in Moscow.

A great exhibition of the fine arts of India has opened in the Soviet Union. India's art is represented by magnificent examples, and monuments or architecture and monumental painting and also a few famous rare minatures are represented by excellent reproductions. Painting, sculpture and drawing are abundantly represented by admirable originals, enabling the Soviet visitor to the exhibition to get a good idea of India's old and new art.

By A. GERASIMOV

The very holding of the exhibition in the Soviet Union is significant, as is its huge success. It testifies to the Soviet people's profound interest in and great sympathy for the culture of the Indian people.

Last year the Soviet artists V. Yefanov, V. Klimashin and S. Chuikov visited India, and when they returned they brought with them excellent sketches depicting India's wonderful landscapes. And now, acquainting themselves with the art of the Indians, the Soviet people will carry away an even more vivid feeling of India, a feelng unique for the power of national distinctiveness.

As one proceeds from one picture to the next, one can feel the breath of the very air of India and hear the lapping of the waves of the great Ganges. Many are the centuries the works of the old masters were painted, and yet how vividly one senses in them the breath of old legends full of humanity and the love of peace.

Colour Harmony

The roots of India's are go way back into the centuries. The oldest monuments bear the stamp of the great national style, and while it has changed with time yet it continues to exist in her modern art. It is manifested above all in the marvellous colour of Indian painting. This colour is altogether unique and original, captivating the beholder. Its harmoniousness testifies to an innate style

With all the richness of colour it does not in a single picture or miniature become gaudy or flashy, and amazing harmony is sustained in everything, and moreover it is not repeated but is specific for each picture.

The source of colour in Indian painting lies in India's enchanting scenery. But the colour of their painting Indian artists first of all show their sensitiveness to life in nature, to the changes wrought by a bright sun and silvery moon. Inherent to Indian art, in addition, is an original decorativeness which stems from a special feeling for colour and form.

WITH WHAT BOLDNESS INDIAN ARTISTS EMPLOY GOLD, NEXT TO WHICH ALL COLOURS BECOME PRECIOUS LIKE GEMS, A BOLDNESS WE ADMIRE IN THE MONUMENTS OF OLD RUSSIAN ART. HOW SKILFULLY INDIAN MASTERS WIELD THE LINE, WHICH ALMOST WITHOUT CHIAROSCURO CAN CONVEY LIFE IN THE MOTION OF THE FORM OF THE HUMAN BODY.

The flexibility and tenseness of lines stand out particularly when you look at the images of the women dancers. How much natural plasticity and harmony there is in their movements! You have the feeling that a caressing breeze from the ocean is flying towards you through the branches of a rhythmically rocking palm tree. In all of it is mirrored India's unique natural scene. And how talented are the Indian people to be able to translate their impressions and feelings into high art.

All Indian art is filled with a sense of closeness to nature. Beautiful Shakuntala in Kalidas' poem says: "Plants are my sisters" This feeling of the indissolubility of man and nature permeates all of India's art. Feminine image predominates in that art, whether the scenes depictd are from mythology or real life.

We find poetic feminine images in the old Ajanta Cave frescoes in the miniatures of the Rajput and Moghul schools and in the works of the modern artists.

Traces Of Imitation

The newest Indian painting in some of its patterns bears obvious traces of imitation of the Paris school of early 20th century. I am convinced that these Indian artists also are perfectly sincere, but I am also convinced that what is taking place in India's art today is about the same which took place 30 or 35 years ago in our country. The young artists, seeking after the new, thought that the new was to be found only in Paris and they adhered to the cosmopolitic faith of the formalists, who did away with all elements of the national, and at the same time also of everything that is human in art. What helped us rid ourselves of this sickness was our realistic foundation bequeathed to us by our old art and the injunction of the people.

And now studying the exhibition of the works of Indian artists of the Pont-Aven school and even of the pure formalists, I am thinking of how deeply this empty form, which cannot have content, contradicts the profound precepts of humanism and the beauty and harmony which permeated the art of old India and which I sense even under the mask of modernistic style.

That is why I am thoroughly convinced that the Indian artist cannot but find the redeeming road which lies in national roots, regardless of how far he has gone away from the traditions and aspirations of the people. The exhibition shows that this has been the case, incidentally, with the art of Amrita Sher-Gil and the wide circle of artists associated with her.

Others imitate the fine classical miniatures, revealing not only magnificent technique but also a deep comprehension of form and colour of the miniatures. They work with great sincerity and feeling, but it can be easily predicted that the new themes and new content will cease being embodied in these beautiful but yet old forms, which when employed by the new, present-day artists, cannot but become extremely conventional forms.

Individual Types

A typical master of one of the groups following this trend (the Bengal Renaissance group) is ABANINDRANATH TAGORE, a member of the highly gifted family which produced the illustrious poet Rabindranath Tagore and a number of other artists. Mythological and epic themes occupy an important place in the works of this master and they are embodied in his works with high mastery. "The Dancer," "Radhika" (Krishna's beloved), and other compositions of this nature are examples of this finesse. But this master manifests his rich talent even more strikingly where he takes life as his source. Involuntarily one's mind feels the impress of his small canvas "End of the Journey," depicting a weary camel sinking to the ground at sunset.

Our visitors to the exhibition are especially moved by the stark life sense in the works of DEVI PRASAD ROY CHOUDHURY, "Bhutiya Girl" is a real masterpiece, and his canvas "When Rains Came," showing the figure of a poor man standing on a small bridge and holding an open umbrella is one of the exhibits in great favour among our visitors to the exhibition.

Great finesse marks the painting "Fire Ordeal of Sita", by the great master BARADA UKIL, and very beautiful also is Barada Ukil's "Women Setting Themselves on Fire in Chittore During the Siege". The design, colour and technique are all subordinated to the idea, the purpose of which is to extol the self-sacrificing quality, faithfulness and heroism of women.

As is to be expected, the works on display which show today's life of broad sections of India's working people evoke the liveliest interest.

A good many picture exhibited reflect the labour and everyday life of the peasantry (for example, "Golden Harvest," by SATYENDRA NATH BANERJI, and "Cattle Mart," by K. K. HEBBAR, and many others). While in some of these works can be found elements of schematism, in others as for instance in Bhoor Singh Sekhawat's very vivid little scene, "Camels at Pilani Bazar," can be seen how the artist has attained great concreteness of image and, fidelity to life, combining these qualities with fine compositional structure.

BIMAL DAS GUPTA has shown warm sympathy for the disinherited in his cursory sketch "Shacks and Sand," depicting the neglected suburbs, the legacy of ages of feudal and imperialist exploitation.

Landscape Artists

India's landscape artists have reproduced the appearance of their land remarkably faithfully. True, no works by the venerable master J. P. GANGULY are on display at the exhibition, but such a work as "Her Last Desire," by S. G. THAKUR SINGH, showing a landscape and architecture, indicate to what degree India's artists can be concrete and exact and faithful in conveying the characteristics of a place.

Despite the comparatively small number of sculptures exhibited, those on display testify to the fact that in new India's sculpture too live her old traditions and the new tendencies, as embodied in the work of striking individualities (the works of M. K. AND G. M. KOLHATKAR, CHINTAMANI KAR, PRODOSH DAS GUPTA and others). KAMAL SEN called his type portrait of a proletarian wearing a cap "My Friend".

Of great interest also are the works acquainting us with the likenesses of India's public figures. On exhibition are sculptures or paintings of Mahatma Gandhi (by Chintamani Kar), Rabindranath Tagore (by Atul Bose), Swami Satwanand (the only work by S. L. Haldankar), and many others.

Also exhibited are a number of portraits of artists: portraits of Abanindranath Tagore, J. P. Ganguly, and P. Sen, President of the All-India Fine Arts and Crafts Society, who has done much for arranging the present exhibition, (these portraits are by P. S. Virmani) and of many others.

One of the sections of the exhibition leaving the greatest impression is the hall in which the drawings are exhibited. In most of the works in this section the artists have reproduced with exceptional faithfulness scenes of fishermen at work. Warm sympathy for the people whose everyday life they drew is evident in these works. Such, in particular, are the works by Haren Das ("End of the Toil", "The Fleet Puts Out", "Pair of Pigeons", "Happy Pair", and others), by Sri Krishna Das and Giris Mandal "(Fishing)", by Probodha Das ("Toilet"), and many others.

Along with these two trends I find realists, many of whom have taken over the old national art creauvely and through this interpretation the realistic roots in the monuments of India's classical art are revealed more clearly. We shall all be extremely happy if the Indian artists who have come with the exhibition will be able to find encouraging examples in our Russian and Soviet art. My reason for expressing this thought is that I find a profound similarity between the development of Indian art and the development of Russian and Soviet art.

Depth And Mastery

The spiritual wealth of the Indian people is immense, incalculable. Thanks to the magnificent originals of Indian art we have become aware of this wealth and we are extremely happy that the Indian people possess an art of great depth and perfect mastery.

The Indian Art Exhibition is a happy event in our artistic life. Not only the Government of India helped extensively the All-India Fine Arts and Crafts Society, which has so promptly and interestingly responded to the invitation from the Ministry of Culture of the USSR, but also individual connoisseurs, who lent valuable exhibits from their private collections. I am taking the liberty of thanking them all on behalf of the Soviet Public, the Academy of Arts of the USSR and of the broad circles of Soviet artists.

We are very happy also to have had the opportunity of making the personal acquaintance of the gifted artists who are members of Indian delegation, who besides helping the exhibition by lending their admirable works have given a great deal of their effort in arranging the exhibition. These are the artist Barada Ukil, Honorary General Secretary of the All-India Fine Arts and Crafts Society and editor of the magazine "Hoopoe Lekha"; and the artists N. Bhattacharyya, K. Hebbar, Harikrishen Lall and K. Sen. The exhibition attests to their brilliant artistic personalities.

From the day it opened the exhibition has evoked the constantly growing interest of the Soviet visitors to it. It will undoubtedly become a stage in the strengthening of the friendship between our peoples, who are at one in striving for the consolidation of world peace, which should ensure successful endeavour for mankind's creative forces.

NEW LOOK OF MODERNS IS JUST PARISIAN IMITATION

THE MENACE OF ANGLED REPORTING

THE late William Randolph Hearst had a simple formula for selling newspapers. On Page 1 (he used to instruct his editors) the reader should exclaim "Gee Whiz". On Page 2 he should be moved to ejaculate "Holy Smoke" and on Page 3 the reader should be stirred to shout "God Almighty"!

This prescribed progression in sensationalism from "Gee Whiz" to "God almighty", of course, grossed several fortunes for Hearst. And it has often made fortunes all over the world for men who have imitated and improved upon his tabloid technique of sex, slaughter and sensation.

The harm caused by this breed of newspapers is extensive and far-reaching as Frank Luther Mott will point out in his new book The News in America (Harvard Univ. Press 5/- Geoffrey Cumberlege,

The Bombay Chronicle
WEEKLY

NEWS SECTION

BOMBAY: SUNDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1953

Two Bengal Border Disputes Settled

SLIGHT LIBERALISATION OF TRAVEL RESTRICTIONS

CALCUTTA, Oct. 3 (UPI).

A DECISION ON THE TWO BORDER DISPUTES BETWEEN EAST AND WEST BENGALS ARISING OUT OF THE BAGGE AWARD AND AN AGREEMENT ON 'CERTAIN LIBERALISATION' OF TRAVEL RESTRICTIONS BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES HAVE BEEN THE DEFINITE OUTCOME OF THE FOUR-DAY INDO-PAKISTAN CONFERENCE ON OFFICER LEVEL THAT CONCLUDED IN CALCUTTA TONIGHT. OTHER ITEMS ON THE AGENDA WERE DISCUSSED, AND CERTAIN PROGRESS MADE, BUT NO FINAL AGREEMENT COULD BE REACHED.

The conference, it was stated, met in a "very cordial" atmosphere and did certain amount of "useful work." According to a participant at the conference: "It has not been as encouraging as we hoped it would be, but it has not been discouraging either."

On the question if exchange of Pakistani enclaves in Cooch-Behar and Indian enclaves in East Bengal, details were discussed at the conference and the sub-committee constituted by officers of the two countries. The principle of exchange had already been accepted by the Prime Ministers of India and Pakistan at their Karachi meeting. At the Calcutta conference further details were worked out. The question of nationality of the people living in the enclaves was discussed, but no final agreement could be reached.

There were four boundary disputes on the eastern border of India arising out of the Gagge Award. Two of them relating to two Bengals have been finally settled at this conference. Two other disputes between Assam and East Pakistan are still to be settled. The Calcutta conference discussed all the points of dispute and the remaining two will be referred to the two governments with the suggestions of the respective delegations, it is stated.

LESS RESTRICTED TRAVEL

Detailed discussion took place at the conference, it is learnt, on the question of further liberalisation of travel restriction between India and Pakistan. India's delegation, it is understood, suggested "radical" changes in the existing system and stated that in the interest of the common people of both the countries, there should be "free movement" between the eastern zones of the two countries and even in the west.

With certain precautions agreed to by the two governments, the Indian delegation suggested that the system prevailing between two Commonwealth countries should apply to India and Pakistan also which meant that the visa system should go. In the alternative, it is reported, the Indian delegation stressed that the various categories of visa between India and Pakistan should be continued and the international system of passport and one type of visa introduced.

The Pakistani delegation, it is gathered, could not agree to this suggestion. They favoured the present visa system, but agreed to "certain liberalisation" of the restrictions. As nothing unilateral could be done in this regard, the Indian delegation in the interest of the common man is stated to have welcomed the "restricted" liberalisation as an improvement.

BORDER TRADE

Much progress could not be made, it is learnt, on the question of border trade as the Pakistan Government's spokesman on the subject arrived in Calcutta only this morning. The Indian delegation had suggested, it is understood, to treat this question in its "human aspect" as it affected the common people living in the long border of the two countries. Indian

(Continued on Page VIII)

Ex-legislator Shot Dead

Outrage In Amman

AMMAN, Oct. 3 (NAFEN): Fajuib Abou Shaar, a former Member of the Jordan Upper House, was shot dead as he was leaving his office here.

The assailant escaped and investigation is proceeding.

Thanks To Malan

Britons Refuse South African Citizenship

CAPE TOWN, Oct. 3 (NAFEN): British migrants here are not seeking South African citizenship although they have qualified for it after the necessary five years residence.

Of thousands who could become South African citizens only 186 have done so in the past year. The desire to keep their British passports because of the uncertainty of affairs under the Nationalist regime is the main reason given by those who live in South Africa but refuse to become citizens.

Hearing Of Case Against Asoka Mehta Begins

SURAT, Oct. 3 (UPI): The three cases against the P.S.P. leaders, Mr. Asoka Mehta and Dr. Amul Desai, MLA, and 15 others were heard today in the Court of the First Class Resident Magistrate, Mr. H. D. Patel. The cases arose out of the recent Pardi Khed satyagraha.

One of the complainants Hirachand Raichand today gave evidence and narrated the circumstances and the history of incidents that led to the satyagraha. The complainant was examined in detail for about two hours till the Court rose for the day.

The case has been adjourned for October 5.

Pardi Satyagrahis In Sabarmati Jail

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 3 (UPI): About one hundred Pardi Khed (land) Satyagraha prisoners have been brought to Sabarmati Central Prison and lodged there.

Some other Pardi Satyagrahi prisoners have been transferred to Baroda Central Prison.

Mossadeq's Trial Opens

TEHERAN, Oct. 3 (UPI-AFP): Iranian ex-Premier Mohammed Mossadeq was taken before a court martial here today to be tried for treason.

After a brief sitting of the court, when the charges were put to him, Dr. Mossadeq was taken out and brought back to his prison cell.

Dr. Mossadeq's car was flanked on all four sides by truckloads of soldiers.

It is understood, that during today's brief hearing, Dr. Mossadeq told the court that he would not engage a lawyer for him under conditions imposed on his selection.

NO EXTENSION

MUNSAN, Oct. 3 (UPI-AFP): The United Nations Command today published the text of the United Nations Repatriation Group's letter rejecting the request by the Neutral Nations Repatriation Commission that the explanation period to the anti-Communist prisoners be extended.

SUEZ CANAL TALKS

CAIRO, Oct. 3 (UPI-AFP): The British and Egyptian delegates discussing the Suez Canal zone problem met this afternoon at the residence of General Sir Brian Robertson, chief of the British delegation. This was the eleventh conference between the two delegations.

Before going to the conference the Egyptian delegates had an hour-long conference at the Egyptian Foreign Ministry with Gen. Mohammed Naguib presiding.

The meeting ended after two hours. Lt.-Col. Gamal Abdel Nasser, leader of the Egyptian Delegation, said afterwards that they had decided to hold several other meetings. The next would be on Wednesday.

BOY RUN OVER AND KILLED

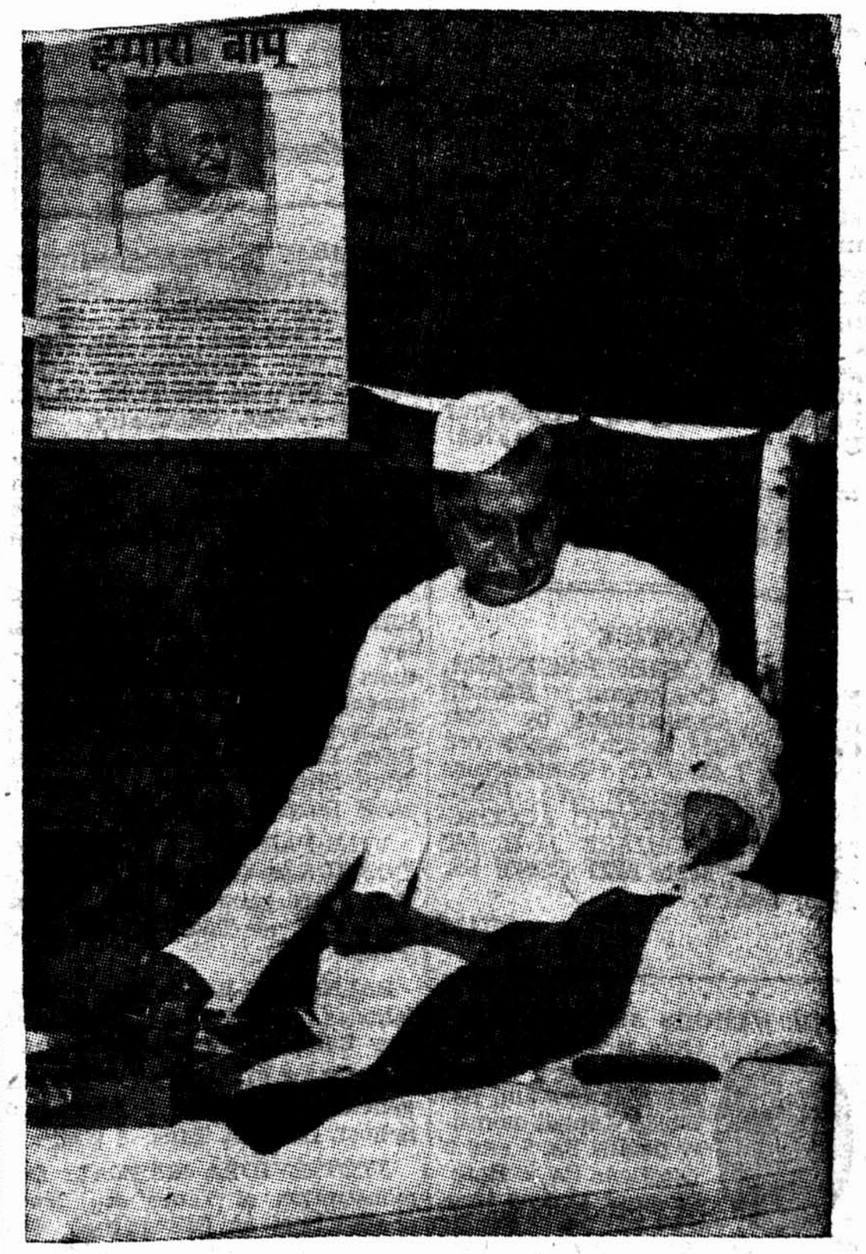
BOMBAY, Saturday.

A young lad, aged 6, named Shivram M. Kadrekar, was run over and killed by a motor lorry at Bolwada this afternoon.

Pending further investigations by the police, the lorry driver has been released.

CALCUTTA, Oct. 3 (UPI): The Japanese expedition climbing Annapoorna Peak is scheduled to establish its 4,000 metres high base camp today.

Gandhi Jayanti In The Capital



Picture shows President Rajendra Prasad who led the spinning programme at Rajghat in celebration of Mahatma Gandhi's 84th birthday,

ALLADI K. AYYAR PASSES AWAY

Helped Draft India's Constitution

MADRAS, October 3 (UPI).

DR. ALLADI KRISHNASWAMI AYYAR, one of the constitution drafters of the Republic of India, died here today at 8 p.m. after a brief illness.

Dr. Alladi Krishnaswamy Ayyar is considered to be one of the few Indian experts on International Law.

Dr. Alladi Krishnaswami was born at Pudur, Ranipet Taluk in 1883 and was educated at Madras. He was well known in the Madras State for his charities and donations to the three South Indian Universities. He was a fellow of the Madras University.

He had held in the course of a full life many public offices including that of Advocate-General of the Madras High Court. He was elected to the Constituent Assembly in 1947 after independence and was chosen to the Constitution Drafting Committee headed by Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, the then Law Minister.

A powerful public speaker, with his analytical brain he contributed not a little to the making of the Constitution of the Sovereign Democratic Republic of India.

The chapter on Fundamental Rights in the Constitution was largely a manifestation of Dr. Alladi's genius.

Dr. Alladi was considered to be one of the few public spirited men in the city, with his unbounded enthusiasm and indefatigable zeal in social and religious matters.

SUDDEN END

Though for sometime past Dr. Alladi Krishnaswami Ayyar was ailing, his death today came rather suddenly. Mr. Ayyar was suffering from serious heart trouble. Dr. Ayyar is survived by three sons and four daughters becases arose out of the recent and admirers.

The cremation is expected to take place tomorrow.

India Loses Great Jurist

SECUNDERABAD, Oct. 3 (UPI): "I am grieved to learn of the passing away of Dr. Alladi Krishnaswamy Iyer. In his death the country has lost a great jurist and an experienced advocate", observed Dr. K. N. Katju, Indian Home Minister, when the UPI representative conveyed the news of the death of Dr. Alladi tonight.

CAIRO, Oct. 3 (UPI-AFP): Israeli troops have begun to withdraw from their positions in El Auja between Israel and Egypt, said Egyptian air reconnaissance pilots today.

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PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE

M.E.S. — CHIEF ENGINEER, Eastern Command, Ranchi invites applications by 12th October 1953, from approved "NO L I M I T" Contractors for Construction of PERMANENT DOMESTIC ACCOMMODATION, PHASE II-B AT AGRA, ESTIMATED COST Rs. 11.80 Lakhs.

(7116)

THE FAMOUS ASTROLOGER

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'Blitz' Story Refuted

RANGOON: U Kyow Kyein, a member of the Burmese Cabinet, denied here that he was trying to oust U Nu to become the Prime Minister of Burma.

He was referring to an article appearing in "Blitz" which contained the above allegation. He remarked that it was nothing but a "cock and bull story", which was mischievous and intended to cause a split in the Socialist camp.

WORLD CHILDREN'S DAY TOMORROW

NEW DELHI, Oct. 3 (UPI): The World Children's Day will be celebrated on the 5th of October.

In India, a programme has been arranged by the Indan Council for Child Welfare in several parts of the country, so as to stimulate public interest in the needs and problems of children. Smt. Rajan Nehru, honorary Organising Secretary of the Council, will broadcast a talk on this subject.

"It is hope dthat the common concern for the well-being of children will unite the nations of the world in a determined effort to work together in order to assure a brighter future for the young generation", says Shrimati Hannah Sen in a statement to the press today.

CITY & SUBURBS

TODAY

Hindu : Bhadrapad Vad 12, 2009.
Muslim : Moharram 25, 1373.
Parsi : Ardibehesht 3, 1323.
Sunrise 6-30 a.m.
Sunset 6-25 p.m.
Hightide 10-02, 22-26
Lowtide 03-33, 16-21.

Today's Engagements

BOMBAY THEOSOPHICAL FEDERATION: Mrs. Shridevi Mehta on 'Creating a Happy World', 10-30 a.m., and Mr. Rohit Mehta on 'Conflicts of Our Age', 5 p.m., at Blavatsky Lodge, French Bridge, Chowpatty.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: Public lecture on 'God in Nature and in Man' at Jehangir Wadia Building, Flora Fountain, 6-15 p.m.

GANDHI JAYANTI CELEBRATIONS COMMITTEE: Final day of Gandhi Jayanti celebrations at Napoo Gardens, Matunga; Mass Cleaning Campaign, 8 a.m.; Baby Show, 3-30 p.m.; Prize Distribution 5 p.m.; Free Film Show, 7-30 p.m.; and Cultural Programme, 9 p.m.

VILE-PARLE PRATHMIC CONGRESS COMMITTEE: Nonstop mass spinning from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. at Tilak Mandir, Vile Parle (East).

BALKAN-JI-BARI: Mr. Vallahbdas Akkad to speak at Law College, Churchgate, 10 a.m.

BALKAN-JI-BARI: Annual general meeting, Fellowship School, Gowalia Tank, 4 p.m.

JYOTIRVIDYA MANDAL: Demonstration of Venus & Mars conjunction, at Chowpatty Sea Face, Opp. Taraporevala Aquarium, 5 a.m.

FEDERATION OF TENANTS' ORGANISATIONS. Tenants rally at Kamgar Maidan, Parel, 5-30 p.m.

UNION OF POSTS & TELEGRAPHS WORKERS: Conference at Vanmali Hall, Dadar, 2-30 p.m.

RAMTIRTH YOGASHRAM: Yogirajshri Umeshchandraji to speak on Soorya Namaskars at 27, Vincent Square No. 2, Dadar, 10 a.m.

HINDI SANGEET PRACHARAK SAMITI BOMBAY: Musical concert on harmonium by Master Hiroji at Shreemat Sayajirao Maharajah Sangt, Kalabhuvan, Bombay 10 a.m.

SHREE ATMANAND JAIN SABHA: Mr. Pandit Ishwarchandraji on 'Darshan Shastra and practical life' at Shri Byculla Jain Temple, Love Lane, Byculla, 9 a.m.

THE ALL-INDIA ANIMAL WELFARE ASSOCIATION: Public meeting to celebrate the World Day for Animals, the anniversary of St. Francis of Assisi, at "Cama Hall", opposite the Lion Gate, Museum, 5-30 p.m.; Mrs. Rukmini Devi Arundale will preside.

GRAM SUDHAR SAPTAH IN BOMBAY SUBURBS

BOMBAY, Saturday: Shri J. D. Kapadia, Collector, Bombay Suburban District, inaugurated the Gram Sudhar Saptah, on Friday at the place of Shri J. P. Creado, of Sahar, who is the biggest agriculturist in the district.

Nearly 1,000 people, including leading agriculturists, Harijans and Adivasis, attended the function.

The National Flag was hoisted and a salute was given to it by the scouts. A guard of honour was given to the Collector by the Boy Scouts.

The Collector then planted a tree.

A demonstration of a compost pit was held before the agriculturists, who were given instructions in compost-making.

Felicitations For Solicitor

FAREWELL PARTY ON EVE OF RETIREMENT

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Felicitations were offered to Mr. Alfred E. O. Lucas, solicitor and Notary Public, and a partner of Messrs. Craigie, Blunt and Caroe, a wellknown firm of solicitors at a farewell function held in his honour by the staff of the Company.

Mr. Lucas, who retires after 37 years of practice as a solicitor, will be going to England to pass the rest of his life there.

The pleasant function whien came off in the premises of the firm at Standard Building, Dadabhai Naoroji Road, was attended by all the present as well as some of the former employees of the company. Among those present were Mr. D. P. Sethna, solicitor to the Union Government in Bombay, Mr. B. N. Mehta, solicitor to the Reserve Bank of India, Mr. C. N. Caroe, solicitor and others.

In a short speech on behalf of those present Mr. Vere Da Silva, a former Articled Clerk under Mr. Lucas lauded the legal acumen of Mr. Lucas and said that "the wills and agreements prepared by him will stand for ever against the onslaught of time." He also praised his high professional integrity and his genial temperament.

Mr. C. R. Desai, Mr. M. Fazalbhai and others also associated themselves with the tributes paid to Mr. Lucas.

In a voice choked with emotion Mr. Lucas thanked all for the honour done to him and for their good wishes on his retirement.

A silver salver, suitably engraved, and a volume of Michael Angelo's works bearing the autographs of the members of the staff were presented to Mr. Lucas on the occasion. His portrait was also unveiled by Mr. C. N. Caroe before the function came to an end.

Thundershowers In Assam

ALL-INDIA WEATHER

POONA, Oct. 3 (UPI): The following is the All-India Weather summary report for Saturday. Summary of observations recorded at 0830 hrs., October 1.

Rain or thundershowers have occurred locally in Assam, sub-Himalayan West Bengal, the Punjab Hills, West Madhya Pradesh, Deccan (Desh), South Hyderabad, Rayalascema, South Tamilnad, Malabar—South Kanara, Mysore and Travancore-Cochin and at a few stations in coastal West-Bengal, Orissa, Bihar, plains of the Punjab (I), the Konkan, coastal Andhradesa and North Tamilnad.

Principal reported amounts of rainfall: Cooch Behar 1-1|2", Aijal 1", Agartala 3|4", Khandwa 1|2", Vellor 1|2", Ootacamund 1|2", Cuddapah 1|2", Jalgaon 1", Kohima 3|4", Tura 1|2", Seoni 1|2", Fort Cochin 1|2", Ratnagiri 1|2".

Forecast valid until Sunday evening, rain or thundershowers will occur locally in Assam, sub-Himalayan West Bengal, the Punjab—Kumaon Hills, South Madhya Bharat, the South Konkan and Deccan (Desh), and at a few stations in Gangetic West Bengal, Chotanagpur, plains of West Uttar Pradesh and of the Punjab (I). in South-East Rajasthan, North Madhya Bharat, West Madhya Pradesh and in rest of the peninsula outside Gujarat.

Forecast for Poona an neighbourhood valid until Sunday evening, thundery conditions likely in the afternoon, and evening.

Heavy Rains Hit Amboli Ghat

SAWANTWADI, Oct. 3 (HS): Damage was caused to Amboli Ghat at a number of places about six miles from Danoli last Thursday night, due to heavy rains, it is learnt.

It is understood that traffic through the Ghat was considerably dislocated, causing delay in the arrivals of postal mails and newspapers. It is estimated that repairs will take another week.

Today's Radio

BOMBAY

243 Metres.

07-30 Mangal prabhat, 07-40 Programme, 07-45 A R Oza, G songs, 08-15 S Parsekar, violin, 11-00 Your choice, 11-45 Radio orch., 12-00 S Rao, vocal, 12-15 For women, G, 13-10 S Parsekar, violin, 13-40 Symp. orch.

17-30 Mangala Apte, vocal, 18-05 Music, 18-10 Locals, 18-20 A R Oza, G songs, 18-30 S Rao, vocal, 19-00 Mangala Apte, vocal, 19-30 For industrial workers, 20-15 S Rao, vocal, 20-45 A R Oza, G songs, 21-15 Madurai Mani Aiyer, K music. 21-45 Guest, 21-55 Music, 22-00 Concerto.

VARIATIONS 353 Metres.

08-00 N S Khalikar, vocal, 08-45 Kumudini Kothari, H songs, 11-45 V V Shirwadkar, 'Kauntey', 12-45 Music, 13-00 Mangala Apte, M songs, 13-30 Hindi songs, 13-50 C Nagarkar, vocal.

17-30 For children, M, 18-20 For villages in M, at 18-50 in K. 19-20 Kumudini Kothari, M songs, 19-30 Hindi songs, 20-30 Hindi talk, 20-45 Konkani prog., 21-15 Kaumudini Kothari, H songs, 21-30 N S Khalikar, vocal, 21-45 S Parsekar, violin, 22-15 C Nagarkar, vocal.

BARODA-AHMEDABAD

250m. 312m., 07-30 Prayer, 07-45 A M Bhatt, G geets, 08-15 P Gandharva, allaiya bilawal, v.d., 09-00 A M Bhatt, G geets, 09-15 Delhi recital, 10-00 For children, G, 12-30 G geets, 12-45 A M Bhatt, G geets, 13-10 AIR artist, instr. music, 18-00 Thumri telang, 18-10 P Gandharva, khayal, 18-20 S A P Mohammad, Kutohi kafi, 18-30 Locals (Ahm.), 18-35 Mixed songs, (Ahm.), 18-30 For rural listeners (Baroda), 19-00 P Gandharva, khayal 19-15 S A P Mohammad, Kutohi kafi, 19-30 For industrial workers (Ahm.), 19-30 Locals (Baroda), 19-35 Geet dhara (Baroda), 20-15 P Gandharva, bhupali, 20-30 Choice. 21-15 S A P Mohammad, Kutohi kafi, 21-30 'Love marriage' G play.

POONA

375m.—07-00 Kalindi Keskar, songs, 07-15 Programme, 07-20 M, songs, 07-30 D V Paluskar, vocal, 08-15 M K Datar, dilruba, 08-45 Kalindi Keskar, vocal, 18-00 AIR artist pakhwaj, 18-10 Usha P Datar, M songs, 18-20 For villages, M, 18-50 Locals, 19-00 M K Datar, dilruba, 19-15 D V Paluskar, vocal, 20-15 Usha P Datar, M songs, 20-30 Kalindi Keskar, vocal, 21-15 Usha P Datar, M songs, 21-30 D V Paluskar, vocal.

RADIO CEYLON

19 and 41m.—7-00 a.m. Music in March Time, 7-15 Records at Random. 7-30 BBC News, 7-45 Orchestra, 8-00 Serenade, 8-15 Voice of Prophecy, 8-45 Make Mine Music, 9-00 Choice of People.

25 and 49m.—6-00 p.m. Familiar Favourites, 6-15 Home News, 6-30 BBC News and News Talk, 6-45 I hear Southland Singing, 7-00 Swing and Sway with Kaye, 7-15 Musical Flashback, 7-30 Waltzes of World 8-00 Ovaltine Amateur Hour, 8-30 Melody Tour, 9-00 Hour of Charm, 9-30 Voice of Prophecy, 10-00 Musicale, 10-45 Eventide Echoes.

Morning—Hindi : 31m.—7-00 to 9-00 a.m. Music.

Evening—Hindi : 41m.—7-00 7-45 Music 7-45 Lipton Show, 6-00 Binaca Geet Mala, 09-30 to 10-00 p.m. Gospel Hour.

B. B. C.

GENERAL OVERSEAS SERVICE :— 15-15 BBC N Orch., 16-00 Service, 16-45 Sports, 17-00 Eng., mag., 17-30 Forces' Show, 18-45 Mr. Music!, 19-45 Concerto, 2-45 Personal portrait, 21-00 In town tonight, 21-45 London forum, 22-15 Harvest Festival service, 23-00 Much-binding.

EASTERN SERVICE :— 18-45 London calling Asia, 19-30 For India, 19-45 For Students, 20-05 Arts review, 20-15 For Pak, 20-15 Health and hygiene, 20-35 Mail bag.

Nunkun Expedition

On Sunday, October 4, at 9-45 p.m. All-India Radio, Bombay, will broadcast an interview with Monsieur Bernard Pierre, Leader of the successful French Expedition to the Central Himalayan peak of Nunkun. This can be heard on 243.9 and 41.44 metres.

CUT IN WATER SUPPLY

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Hydraulic Engineer of the Municipal Corporation of Greater Bombay informs the public that in connection with the work of laying the new 96" pipe line at Mulund, the water supply to the City will be affected from the 9th to 11th instant. Every endeavour will, however, be made to minimize inconvenience to the public.

WORLD DAY FOR ANIMALS

Celebrations In City Today

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Bombay will celebrate World Day for Animals tomorrow.

The Day which is observed all over the world in memory of St. Francis of Assisi, the patron saint of all dumb creatures.

Mr. S. K. Patil, the Pradesh Congress Chief, in a message for the Day says, "Let us, therefore, think, speak and act for all animals and particularly for those suffering under the cruel hand of man."

India has been known to be and of Ahimsa, Mr. Patil adds, "Let us be true to teachings of our prophets and sages and the traditions of our country."

As part of the Day's celebrations, a public meeting will be held under the auspices of the All-India Animal Welfare Association at Cama Hall, opposite Lion Gate, Museum, at 5-30 p.m. Mrs. Rukmini Devi Arundale, Member of the Parliament, will preside.

Later in the day, a vegetarian dinner will be held at "Chetana" at 8-30 p.m. when Mrs. Arundale will be the guest of honour.

The All-India Animal Welfare Association had appealed to the public to come forward with generous donations which may be sent to the Joint Honorary Secretaries of the Association, Shroff Bazar, Bombay 2.

YOUTH FLUNG OFF MOTOR BIKE, DEAD

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A young man triumphantly driving a motor bicycle at a moderate speed along one of Bombay's thoroughfares, was flung off his machine, and so to his death yesterday afternoon.

The accident was one of the strangest because there was no crash or collision of any sort.

It is stated that round about 2 p.m. people walking along Love Grove Lane were attracted by a loud report of something smashing and when they looked in the direction of the noise, they found a man literally hurtling into space from off a motor bicycle and crashing on an electric lamp post. The machine which he was riding had raced past a few yards ahead and crashed to a halt.

The man was removed to the J. J. Hospital where he passed away at 1 a.m. today. Subsequent inquiries go to show that Dinrao G. Jadav as riding Motor Cycle No. BMV 509. He must have been going at a speed of 40 miles when suddenly his front wheel tyre burst with a bang.

MATADARI TENURE ABOLITION RULES

BOMBAY, Saturday: Objections and suggestions in respect of draft Bombay Merged Territories Matadari Tenure Abolition Rules will be received by the Government of Bombay up to October 20.

The draft rules, which have been published in Part IV-B of the Bombay Government Gazette, Extraordinary, of September 28, prescribes a form of application to be made to the Collector for compensation under Section 6 (2) of the Bombay Merged Territories Matadari Abolition Act, 1953 and a court fee of Rs. 3 for every appeal under the Act to the Revenue Tribunal.

Objections and suggestions are to be addressed to the Secretary to the Government of Bombay in the Revenue Department, Secretariat, Bombay 1.

CEILINGS ON LAND HOLDINGS

Planning Body Sets The Pattern For Census

NEW DELHI, October 3 (UPI).

THE Planning Commission is shortly addressing the States suggesting the lines on which land census should be conducted by them, it is learnt.

The census is considered necessary in order to assess the quantum of land available for distribution to the landless tillers. Meanwhile, conflicting views exist between the State Governments and the Planning Commission over the fixation of ceiling on the existing land-holdings.

Representatives of the political parties who met the Planning Commission are also reported to have expressed divergent views on this question.

ROUGH ESTIMATES

There are no accurate figures for the number of such holdings and their total extent. A rough estimate made on the basis of such data as is available is: that on a 30-acre ceiling, about 8 per cent of the entire cultivated area would be comprised in such holdings. From this, the areas belonging to landholders who sublet their lands should be excluded, as under tenancy laws their tenants are entitled to permanent rights and also to buy them out. Though no data as to the proportion of this area is available, rough estimates are that they may be from 50 to 60 per cent.

Thus, about four per cent of the area, this will be less if the permissible 80 acres from each holding is excluded, — remains to be dealt with. In regard to these lands, however, the Constitution requires payment of adequate compensation — possibly market value.

The Planning Commission proposes an interim solution as well as an ultimate solution for such lands in each State after a census of lands falling under this category has been conducted.

INTERIM SOLUTION

The interim solution, according to the Commission's proposals, is that each State should enact land management legislation, prescribing standards of cultivations and management and the obligations to be fulfilled by all landholders, and also setting up the necessary machinery for land management. Farms above a limit to be fixed should be divided into two groups, namely, those which are so efficiently managed that their breakup would lead to a fall in production; and those which do not meet this test.

The second category of farms, it is suggested, should be taken over by Government for the settlement of landless cultivators in cooperative groups and otherwise.

It is also suggested that where assumption of management is a penalty for failure to maintain prescribed standards of cultivation, settlement of tenants can be made without payment of compensation. The efficiently-managed farms should be left to serve social and economic purposes—grow-more-seed for distribution and in other ways to assist in the spread of good agricultural techniques.

This, however, will only be a very small area in the aggregate,—possibly two million acres in all—and their number is likely to steadily diminish under the operations of Hindu law, the Estate Duty Act, etc.

As an ultimate solution, the Planning Commission has suggested that, if after a regular census of lands has been take, any State finds that public interests demand the acquisition of such efficiently-managed holding and their redistribution, it can then undertake legislation.

UN Units Bid Farewell To Gen. Clark

SEOUL, Oct. 3 (UPI-AFP): The United Nations units formed a Guard of Honour here today to bid farewell to the departing U.S. Far East Commander, General Mark Clark.

The same Guard of Honour greeted his successor, General John Hull.

Bill To Reform Judiciary

SECUNDERABAD, Oct. 3 (UPI): A Bill to reform judiciary in the country would be introduced in Parliament in the autumn session. This was disclosed by Dr. K. N. Katju, Union Home Minister, addressing the Hyderabad Bar Association today.

The Home Minister stated that after the general election the people had been highly critical of the dilatory, expensive and cumbersome manner in which judiciary functioned in the country. Now that the distinction between the British-administered areas and the Indian States had disappeared, the genius of the people favoured a decentralised judicial administration. He had, therefore, sent out a note to the Chief Justices, Advocates, Central and State Governments in the country for comments.

Tyagi Inspects Naval Company

COCHIN, Oct. 3 (UPI): Mr. Mahavir Tyagi, Union Minister for Defence Organisation, accompanied by 14 MPs arrived here today by air from Delhi. They were received at the airstrip, at INS Garuda, by Vice-Admiral Sir Mark Pizey, Commander-in-Chief, Indian Navy, and other naval officers. Mr. Tyagi inspected a combine dguard of honour presented by the ships company at the INS Venduruthy and INS Garuda.

The Minister and 30 MPs will board various navy ships tonight, sailing for Bombay tomorrow. On way they will have an opportunity of witnessing naval exercises. Ships participating in the Cochin-Bombay cruise are flag ship INS Delhi, destroyers, Rajput, Rana and Ranjit, Hunt class destroyers Godavari, Gomati and Ganga and Frigates Jamuna and Cauvery.

FRENCH EXPLOITATION SHOULD GO

MADRAS, Oct. 3 (UPI): The need for the Government of India to take immediate steps to put an end to the perpetual exploitation by the French imperialists of the situation in the French Indian settlements, was stressed by Mr. V. Subbiah, Secretary of the French India Communist Party in a memorandum submitted to Prime Minister Nehru here.

Mr. Subbiah stated that any move on the part of the Government of India for the merger of these settlements with the Indian Union would be welcomed by the French Indian People.

Proving Flight To Kabul

NEW DELHI, Oct. 3 (UPI): An Indian Airlines Dakota (Line No. 4) left Safdarjang airport today at 7-5 a.m. on a proving flight to Kabul via Amritsar, Lahore, Pakistan corridor and Kabul. The party consisted of 11 passengers led by the Director-General of Civil Aviation, Mr. L. C. Jain, and a crew of 7. They are expected to return on October 5.

RAIPUR: A hospital built under the auspices of the Community Project was declared open at Abhanpur village on Gandhi Jayanti Day, by Shri Din Dayal Gupta, Food Minister, Madhya Pradesh. The hospital has been built at a cost of about Rs. 21,000 nearly one-third of which has been contributed by the people of the area.

Morarji Opens Banganga Dam

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The need for bringing under irrigation the maximum acreage of land was stressed by Bombay's Chief Minister, Mr. Morarji R. Desai, declaring open a dam built on the Banganga, about five miles from Phaltan, in Satara, North District, yesterday.

Hundreds of agriculturists from the surrounding villages had gathered to witness the inauguration ceremony.

The Chief Minister paid tributes to the generosity and foresight of the former ruler of Phaltan, Mr. M. M. Naik-Nimbalkar (now Minister for Public Works, Bombay Government), who had earmarked sufficient amounts for development works.

CommunityBlocks Inaugurated

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Work on six Community Development blocks in Bombay State, which together consists of 464 villages, with a population of about 4½ lakhs was started on October 2 on the occasion of Gandhi Jayanti. The local people showed great enthusiasm in the inauguration of community works in their respective areas.

The six blocks are Kalol Taluka in Panchmahals District; Valia Mahal and part of Jhagadia Taluka in Broach district, part of Shahada Taluka in West Khandesh District; part of Baglan Taluka in Nasik District; Mandangad Mahal and part of Dapoli Taluka in Ratnagiri District; and part of Indi Taluka in Bijapur District.

DEMONSTRATION CENTRES

BOMBAY, Saturday.

With a view to popularising lift irrigation, four agricultural demonstration centres of 10 acres each at Nikora (Broach District), Kodad (Surat District) and Sonna (Bijapur District) and of six acres at Shivyogmandir (Bijapur District) are being started for demonstration to the cultivators the methods of cultivation of irrigated crops.

Fifty per cent of the irrigation water charges will be remitted to the owners of the centres, to the extent of about Rs. 1,600 in all.

Charkha Yagna For 48 Hours

BANARAS, Oct. 3 (UPI): Inaugurating the 48-hour non-stop Charkha Yagna at Gandhi Ashram yesterday, Acharya J. B. Kripalani said that Gandhism was the only way of India's progress.

He said that Communism and other idealism might be better for other countries, but for India, Gandhism was the fittest idealism which could bring prosperity and progress to her.

He criticised the Congress Government for not fostering Cottage Industries, which had led to acute unemployment problem in the country. "If the foreign imports increase, unemployment will also go up", he said.

ONE-MAN RAIL TRIBUNAL TO MEET IN DELHI

NEW DELHI, Oct. 3 (UPI): Mr. Sankar Saran, who has been constituted as the one-man railway tribunal, to adjudicate on disputes between the railway labour and railway administration, will shortly commence his sitting in New Delhi.

The disputes which have been referred to the tribunal mainly relate to redistribution of grades for various categories of staff decided upon as a result of the recommendations of the Joint Advisory Committee, application for revised scales of pay for certain categories of staff with retrospective effect from January 1, 1947, including payment of arrears, admissibility of officiating pay to staff workng in the higher grades without the imposition of any minimum time limit, and conditions governing workshop leave of short duration.

SHANTILAL SHAH ASKS PRINCES TO ACCEPT CUT IN PRIVY PURSES

MIRAJ, October 3 (UPI).

"IN dealing with all national and international questions, India scrupulously tries to maintain her cultural reputation, rather than monetary or power consideration. As such we should persuade our princely friends to agree to cut down their privy purses voluntarily. If they agree well and good, the Government of India would never break her agreement with the princes."

So said Mr. Shantilal Shah, Labour and Health Minister, Government of Bombay addressing the students of Willingdon College on the occasion of the celebration of "Gandhi Jayanti."

It is not a question of saving a few crores of rupees, our national honour is worth much more than our savings. In building a nation, the first important thing is to build our character and secondly to build our economy, he added.

Mr. Shantilal observed that in undertaking irrigation or similar schemes, linguistic and territorial considerations were futile, the needs of the region and also the possible economic return were the only considerations, that should influence our decision.

In conclusion, Mr. Shah referred to the Gandhian theory of labour and stated that the Gandhian theory of labour was superior to the Marxian way. "In a strike, the might is right, but according to the Gandhian technique the right is might. The Labour must agree to arbitration whereby the Labour ultimately gains. Strikes are detrimental to the country and also to the Labour. Why should the labour have the right to strike, a right which a common citizen does not possess, he said.

C. R's Call

Let's Give A Decent Burial To Kazhagam

MADRAS, October 3 (UPI): Addressing the Congress workers of Madras this morning the Chief Minister Mr. C. Rajagopalachari scoutly assailed the Dravida Kazhagham movement in the South and declared: "Some time back I described the Communists as my Enemy No. 1. I tackled them, and handled them gently and they have come to realise the benefit of parliamentary life. So let us give them leave now. In their place, we should place the Dravida Kazhagam with its progressive and reactionary component parts and fight them out. The main danger to this part of the country comes only from them".

Mr. C. Rajagopalachari who was repeatedly cheered by the workers for his outspoken condemnation of the movement added that the Congressmen who took up and fought out the challenge of the foreign rule in the country should take up this challenge to freedom with redoubled vigour, until at last they had given a deep decent burial to the disastrous organisation—the Dravida Kazhagam.

Burma To Amend Foreigners' Act

RANGOON, Oct. 3 (UPI): The Registration of Foreigners Act is going to be amended. A Bill for the purpose will be introduced in the Burmese Parliament during the present session.

According to the new amendments, any foreigner who has been ordered to be deported may be apprehended without a warrant and the order of deportation shall remain in force until it is revoked by the Union President. Any foreigner apprehended and detained may be allowed bail by the District Magistrate.

Any foreigner who fails to comply with deportation order or enters the Union of Burma without permission in writing to the Union President shall be liable to imprisonment upto three years and fine or both.

Full Employment, The Objective, Says Nehru

MADRAS, Oct. 3 (UPI): India's Prime Minister, Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru said here today that the National Development Council of the Planning Commission which would be meeting in Delhi next week would revise the whole Five-Year Plan with a view to tackling the "problem of unemployment.

He said, "After returning to Delhi we are having a meeting of the National Development Council of the Planning Commission to survey the work of the Planning Commission and find out what has been done. We have undertaken a very important development, to revise the whole plan to speed up our activity, more especially to deal with the problem of unemployment. I, for myself, would prefer to call the problem as the problem of employment. We as a country, must have as objective, as other countries, full employment.

Mr. Nehru, who was speaking at a Congress workers gathering this morning added that they must advance towards the goal of fuller and fuller employment by dint of hard work.

ROLE OF EXTENSION SERVICE

Nehru's Emphasis

MADRAS, Oct. 3 (UPI): The Indian Prime Minister Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru said here today that the national extension scheme of the Government of India started yesterday held great promise for the future of India. "It has great significance, great importance. It is something from the Governmental point of view which comes close to the population", he declared.

The Prime Minister said the national extension promised a change in official outlook. In this connection, he referred to the machinery of the present administration and said: "The British Government built up in its own way a kind of administrative apparatus for its own purpose. I think they ruled the country with that apparatus. But with the coming of indepenance changes had come. We twisted that apparatus in different directions". Mr. Nehru added the old idea of office work must change and officials should not lose touch with the people. "We in India were suffering from all sorts of castes. The castes had entered the services also which is a dangerous thing.

UP Scheme To Aid Leprosy Victims

(From Our Correspondent)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 3: A measure for the well being of victims of leprosy is under consideration. It is proposed to set up leprosy colonies in Lucknow and Deoria where along with their treatment, patients would also be provided with means of rehabilitation like co-operative farming and small scale cottage industries. It is believed that there are about two million lepers in this country.

In U.P. there are about two to three lakhs, it is estimated.

ICL PROTEST AGAINST INCLUSION OF PAK PLAYERS

Another Drawn Game In IFA Shield Final

(From Our Correspondent)

CALCUTTA, October 3.

COMPLICATIONS seem to pile in on the organizers of the IFA Shield because for the third time India Culture League of Bombay and East Bengal were concerned in a drawn game, each side scoring once, despite extra time, but the Bombay team have protested because the home side fielded Fakhri and Niaz, the Pakistani suspended players.

Saxby

It will be recalled that the President of the A-IFF, Mr. Pankaj Gupta, sought a ruling from the FIFA about the Pakistan suspended players and was told point blank that India would have to abide by the rules of the International Federation or face suspension or disaffiliation if she did not respect the ruling of a member organisation.

No news has yet been received about the removal of the ban by the Pakistan Football Federation, the ban was imposed because 6 Pakistan players played in India without obtaining 'letters of transfer' from their home Federation. It appears that East Bengal have received verbal permission from the PAK Federation and a written permission would follow.

Immediately before the game commenced, ICL's manager, Mr. Roy lodged a protest with the referee and a written one after the match.

A meeting of the tournament committee of the IFA will be held tomorrow to discuss the protest and also the fate of the trophy.

Bombay fought with their backs to the wall right from the start due to the East Bengal attack being able to function much better, but the Bombay defence Shanker, Peter and Gulab Singh held them in check. The forward line worked sporadically and apart from their goal getting move, never for a moment did they impress the Calcutta custodian Ghatak.

East Bengal kept up a steady attack, especially on the left flank, but the clever bottling up of Venkatesh and Ahmed Khan's scheming combined to make this quite a mediocre affair. Sanjiva covered himself with glory in the visitor's goal with some o u t standing and c l e v e r saves.

Sanjiva.

ICL were the underdogs till the thirteenth minute of play when Gulab Singh's free kick near midfield saw Saxby dart forward and head the ball in from close up. The free kick was awarded against Gokul handling the ball.

In the fourth minute after lemon time, ICL were deprived of their first half lead when Fakri converted a back flick by Saleh from a move initiated by himself. Sanjiva, then, kept a greater vigilance and no further scoring was done even with 15 minutes extra time, during which period much talk about a toss up was afloat.

The teams were:—

INDIA CULTURE LEAGUE: Sanjiva, Sivaram and Peter; Raphael, Gulab Singh and Shanker; D'Sa, Parab, Saxby, Thomas and Krishna.

EAST BENGAL: M. Ghatak, B. Bose and P. Kumar; Gokul, A. Dutta and Niaz Ahmed; Venkatesh, Kittu, Saleh, Ahmed Khan and Masood Fakhri.

Masood Fakhri

Durand Cup Entries

NEW DELHI, Oct. 3 (UPI): The draw for the 51st Durand Football tournament, which is to start a the Delhi Gate Stadium on October 29, is to take place at the next meeting of the managing committee of the tournament sometime next week.

Of the 54 teams which originally entered for the tournament, 26 teams representing practically all parts of India are participating.

The classic Durband Football Tournament —blue riband of India's football—was instituted in 1888 by the late Sir Henry Mortimer Durand. During the two world wars the tournament was suspended. It was revived in 1950 after a lapse of ten years due to the general public's mounting enthusnasm for soccer.

In addition to the Durand Challenge Cup, Simla Trophy, the President's Cup and the Robert Hotz Challenge trophy, the organisers have introduced another cup this year named after Sir Bertrand Glancy, who donated it.

The East Bengal Club who have just returned from abroad will again be in action during this year's tournament to defend their championship title for the third year running. The three armed services will be well represented by one team each from the Indian Air Force and the Indian Navy and as many as five teams from the army including for the first time this year a youthful team for the National Defence Academy.

EME WORKSHOPS ENTER SEMI-FINAL

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 3 (UPI): The EME Station workshop of Allahabad, entered the semi-final of the All-India Chesney Memorial Football tournament defeating Jamalpore Recreation Club by four goals to one on the DSA Ground today. Centre-forward Mulchand performed a beautiful hattrick for the winners.

Naval Regatta Won By 'Cauvery'

ON BOARD INS 'DELHI' Oct. 3 (UPI): Frigate 'Cauvery' won the pulling regatta aggregate cup in the Valour Race decided today and thus became "Cock of the Fleet" for the year. A cock presented by Shri Mahavir Tyagi, Minister for Defence Organisation, was hoisted on masthead of 'Cauvery' immediately after the minister distributed prizes to winning ships.

'Cauvery' which won four out of the nine races was adjudged first with 49 points. 'Ranjit' with 44 points was second and 'Rajput' with 43 points came third.

Pandit Hridayanath Kunzru, senior member of Parliament, suggested here today that representatives of Union Finance Minstry should be sent round various defence establishments to woatch the work and activities of the services so that they could not only view their work with a critical eye, but also appreciate the same wth sympathy.

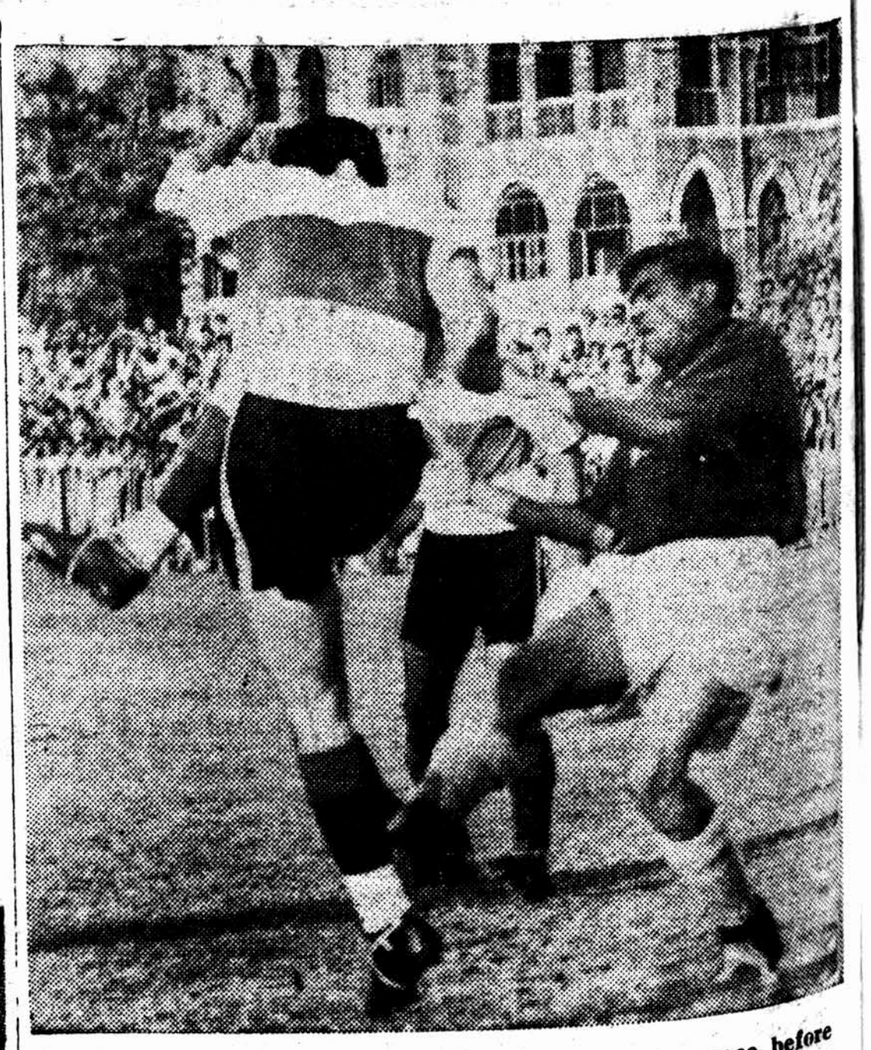
He was speaking at the prize distribution ceremony of the Naval Regatta on board I N S 'Delhi'.

Coaching Classes For Athletes And Coaches

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Bombay State Amateur Athletic Association will conduct Athletic Coaching and Officials' Training Classes from 21st October to 14th November 1953 at the W.I.F.A. Grounds, Cooperage every morning from 6-30 to 9-30 a.m. No fees will be be charged.

All those who are desirous of joining the classes are requested to fill in the entry form which will be available from the office of the Association c/o Anjuman-i-Islam High School, 92, Dadabhoy Navroji Road Fort, Bombay.



Poonawalla (back to camera) makes a lefty clearance before Mohiuddin gets to the ball in the Shell-Pak Raiders Rovers Cup tie on Saturday evening.

10-Man Shell Side Beat Pak Raiders

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A ten-man Burmah Shell side caused the departure of Pak Raiders from the Rovers Cup Football tournament to enter the quarter-final round by virtue of a two goals to nil victory at the Cooperage this evening.

Middlecoat pulled a muscle midway through the first half and this left the Shell with only ten men, but the performance of goalkeeper Terence Le Fsbour more than made up for all the mediocre play of the hour.

Shell had more of the exchanges in the initial half and it was in this period that they earned both their goals. Their approach work was good and Ben Martin, who substituted for Middlecoat, did the best he could under the circumstances.

Pakistan's failure to open out the game proved to be their undoing. They constantly passed the ball rather short and delayed proceedings. They were, in general, rather heavy on their feet and the way they played was no improvement on their previous performance. The changing of their custodian was rather a bad choice, because Sardar was shaky and nervous.

The Pakistan custodian almost provided Shell with the lead on two separate occasions in the fifth minute when Ben Martin shot from the side line, but the drop was not made use of by Azizul Rehman; then Martin D'Sa's centre was dropped down in similar fashion, but the defence cleared in time.

Play was from end to end, but Shell were using their winger to advantage and Martin D'Sa earned his reward when he worked his way past the right half Nazir who failed to clear; Martin took an angular shot, rather feeble and low, but the ball slipped through the goalie's hands safely into the net in the twelfth minute of play.

A minute later, an indirect free kick was awarded against Burmah-Shell five yards from goalline because a defender fouled an attacker, but centre half Gulam failed to make use.

A rare sight followed a direct free kick just outside the Shell box when Wali was brought down by Martin, but Gulam Mahomed kick hit the upright and came right to the goalkeeper's hands for safe clearance. This almost brought the house down.

Santiago ran through to outpace Shaukat; he then centred to goalmouth for Azizul Rehman to beat the helpless goalkeeper with a first timer in the twenty-seventh minute of play.

A long shot by Shaukat from 40 yards out saw the Shell custodian collect confidently and clear.

Gulam Mahomed.

Pakistan resumed with the will to retrieve lost ground, but the ten-man Shell side were having more of the exchanges. It was only in the tenth minuate that Pak Raiders were taking advantage of Shell's obstructive tactics and from one such attempt, Iqbal took a well directed ground kick, but Le Febour saved well.

Le Febour was in irresistible form. He saved a brilliant top of the net shot by Wali from a left winger's pass.

Eight minutes before the end Poonawalla conceded a free kick ten yards outside the box by handling the ball, but Ghulam Mahomed's kick skimmed the cross bar.

The teams were:—

BURMAH-SHELL: T. Le Febour; Poonawalla, Angelo; Franklyn, Middlecoat, Ben Martin; Santiago, Rego, Azizul Rehman, Noronha, M. D'Sa.

PAK RAIDERS: Sardar; Shaukat, Gulam Sabir; Nazir, Gulab, Mahomed, Miraj; Tahir, Md. Iqbal, Wali, Taj Mahomed, Mohiuddin.

Referee: Major Borthwick.

Earlier, Bombay Amateurs confirmed their superiority over Francis Goans with a two goals to one victory in the second round of the Callan Cup Football tournament.

Bhoja and Sunder scored for Amateurs, while Michael reduced the margin. The score at time was one-nil.

SETH AND GUHA IN DOUBLES FINAL

Western India Badminton Championships

BOMBAY, Saturday.

HENRY FERREIRA and Devinder Mohan qualified to meet T. N. Seth and Manoj Guha in the final of the men's double this evening in the Western India Badminton Championships played at the Bombay Gymkhana this evening. A veritable battle for supremacy will be in the offing.

Seth and Guha found the Bombay pair, Bhopardikar and Dongre rather stubborn and equal to the occasion, but some silly mistakes, could have been avoided had the local pair used courtcraft. The local players won the first game at 15-7, but could only collect 6 points in each of the succeeding games.

Henry Ferreira and Homai Mistry were in an enthusiastic mood when they beat Damani and Mrs. I. Shah in three games. Ferreira could have finished the issue early, but took his own sweet time, probably for a practice.

Miss S. Lokhande and Miss P. S. Parekh qualified for the final of the Junior Girls' Singles.

The results were:

JUNIOR GIRLS' SINGLES (Semi-finals)

Miss M S Parekh beat Miss U Paranjpe 11-2, 9-11, 11-8; Miss S P Lokhande beat Miss N S Deshpande 11-2, 11-6.

MEN'S DOUBLES (Semi-finals)

Henry Ferreira and Devinder Mohan beat N M Natekar and D N Dhongade 15-7, 17-14; T N Seth & M Guha beat M K Bhopardikar and R A Dongre 7-15, 15-6, 15-6.

MIXED DOUBLES

S A Phalnikar and Miss M Apte beat V Kamath and Miss N Parekh 15-9, 6-15, 15-11; H K Talyarkhan and Miss Herenjal beat George Lewis and Mrs. Lewis 15-7, 15-7; N M Natekar and Miss Shashi Bhat beat R P Mistry and Mrs. P Dhondy 15-2, 15-2; H Ferreira and Miss Homai Mistry beat D G Damani and Mrs. I. Shah 15-2, 14-18, 15-6; Devinder Mohan and Tehmi Vakeel beat D S Kumana and Miss Tehmi Mistry 15-3, 15-1; M K Bhopardkar and Miss N Uplekar beat S S Parulekar and Miss Shashital 15-10, 15-6.

MATCHES FOR SUNDAY

3-30 p.m. P N Karani vs N V Lekhraj; 3-50 p.m. D Fernandes vs H V Deheja; 4-10 p.m. Miss N Uplekar and Miss M Apte vs Miss S M Bhat and Miss T Vakeel, 4-30 p.m. Mrs. M. Lotwalla and Mrs. N Lewis vs Miss S F Motiwalla and vs Miss R Dastoor; 4-50 p.m. M Guha vs N M Natekar; 5-10 p.m. T N Seth vs Amrit Lal Dewan; 5-30 p.m. H Ferreira and Miss H Mistry vs S A Phalnikar and Miss M Apte; 5-50 p.m. D G A Rose and Mrs. R Cuthertson vs R D Desai and Miss S Rege; 6-10 p.m. Devinder Mohan and Tehmi Vakeel vs M K Bopardikar and Miss N Uplekar; 6-30 p.m. B D Shroff and Miss S Motiwalla vs G E Awati and Miss S Sethi.

Cotton Criticises U.K. Golf Team

LONDON, Oct. 3 (NAFEN): A sensation was caused in golfing circles today by the pronouncement on the part of Henry Cotton, non-playing captain of Britain's golf team which is playing an American side in the Ryder Cup competition.

After the first day's play, in which England lost by three matches to one, Cotton told reporters, "I am ashamed they did not do better. The players have not been using their heads at all."

Cotton made this statement after he emerged from the players' dressing room. He said. "I have spent the last half hour kicking them around and telling them what I thought of them."

Belgium Beat India 3—1

FOLKSTONE, Oct. 3 (NAFEN): Belgium defeated the Indian hockey girls by 3 goals to 1 despite Pansy Thomas's brilliant defence and a gallant effort to ward off yet another defeat.

On their form they should have won but the play throughout was not of a high standard.

Indian forwards were again slow in the circle but even so Yvonne Smith opened the score for India in the first ten minutes of the game.

Belgium equalised shortly

Yvonne Smith.

afterwards and slowly took command of the game which at halftime was still one all.

Thereafter, Pansy Thomas was outstanding. She broke up attack after attack.

Also prominent n the defence was right-half Dorell Smith.

But for them, Belgium would have scored more than twice in the second period.

Betty Pastakia, the team's manager, summing up the game said to NAFEN: "We should have beaten Belgium but again our forwards were too slow in the circle. They missed many priceless opportunities. The game today was better. It was more open. Ivy Scott of Delhi, who took over the captain's place at centre-half, fed her wings and the game was very much more open."

HYDERABAD RAIDERS WIN IN DCM SOCCER

NEW DELHI, Oct. 3 (UPI): Raiders Club, Hyderabad, entered the quarter final of the Delhi Cloth Mills Football tournament beating the Youngmen's S C Delhi by a solitary goal here today.

The match winner was scored by inside right Shama in the first half of the game.

Today's Sport

FOOTBALL

Cooperage

4 p.m. Satya Vijaya 'A' vs. Shree Krishna 'A' (Puthli Cup final); 5-15 p.m. Mahommedan Sporting vs. Tata Sports (Rovers Cup — 3rd round).

BADMINTON

Bombay Gymkhana:

3-30 p.m. Western India Championships.

Das Cup Winners

Kores Sports won the Das Cup Football Cup at Parel on Saturday beating Globe Sports. Group photo shows (standing l. to r.): J. D'Silva, Dandre, Koli, Babu, Bal Gopal V. Pinto, O. Rodricks; sitting: Anant, Amin, Ghosh ,Solomon, Vasant, Kader, V. D'Souza.

Kores Win Das Cup

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Kores Sports Club will adorn their showcase with the Das Cup for one year. They earned this distinction by defeating Globe Sports Club by three goals to nil in the football final played at the St. Xavier's College Gymkhana Ground, Parel, this evening.

There was little to chose between the two teams. The game was well contested and it was because Kores made the best of their scoring opportunities that came their way that they ran out victorious. Globe, who gave a good account of themselves, were rather unfortunate not to translate their superiority in terms of goals. Goals count in a match and Kores, in that respect, fully earned their victory. At half time they were leading by a solitary goal scored through Solomon. The other two goals were registered by V. Pinto.

The teams were:

KONES SPORTS CLUB: V. Vichare; B. Shinde and A. Khaddar; A. V. Yale, D. Solomon and V. D'Souza; O. Rodrigues, J. Babu, Bal Gopal, V. Koli and V. Pinto.

GLOBE SPORTS CLUB: Ramanand; Soman and Lucian; Mossein, Gangadhar and Kanchan; Akhtar Hussain, Guru, Gowder, Nagraj and Ashok.

PROTEST LODGED

The Harwood Football League tie between Bombay Port Trust and Lver Sports Club ended in a win for the latter by nine goals to nil. Port Trust played on protest as referee Braganza refused Reymond Rodrigues to assist them on the ground that the player was not a bona fide player of the Club. The referee had no right to do so but he went beyond his powers. After the match Port Trust put in a written complaint.

The Ahmed Sailor Cup match between Holy Name High School and St. Joseph High School (Wadala) ended in a goalless draw. No extra time was ordered.

SIDO TO LEAD HUNGARIANS

LONDON, Oct. 3 (NAFEN): Ferenc Sido, world table-tennis champion, will lead the Hungarian international team which is visiting Britain in November.

The six-foot, two-inch, 210-pound Sido was undefeated in last year's Swaythling Cup and individual world title matches.

Swarthy Sido, who is the holder of three world titles, is likely to play in all three matches arranged during his team's nine-day lightning tour. These matches are against the South England in London, against England at Wembley, and against The Rest in Birmingham.

The Wembley table-tennis international match is being played the same evening as the soccer international game, Hungary versus England.

Rupert Wins Bandra Stakes At Poona

POONA, Saturday.

RUPERT won the Bandra Stakes at the Kirkee Gymkhana Summer Races held today here, while Tun Tun Tara won the Baroda Stakes with Gulab Astride.

The results were:

THE CALCUTTA STAKES— Div. II—2½ Furs.

KHANDU 9-0 (—20 yds.) Sakaram 1
TUN TUN TARA 8-4 (—30 yds.) Bashirkhan 2
RAO SAHER 7-7 (—50 yds.) Gulab 3
ASSAF MAHMUD 9-12 (—100 yds.) D. Chinoy 4
Not run: Battalia.
Won by 2Ls, ¼L, and ¼L.
Time: 0.39 seconds.
Tote paid: Rs. 48 for win; Rs. 11, Rs. 24 and Rs. 14 for places.

THE HYDERABAD STAKES Div. 11—2½ Furls.

SMALL BOY 7-0 (—40 yds.) Khandu Pandu 1
CHHOTA BALAM 7-0 (scratch) H. Y. Khan 2
LOVE ME 7-7 (—10 yds.) Bashir Khan 3
DINAH 7-0 (—50 yds.) Gulab 4
Not run: Light of Lights.
Won by: ¼L, 2Ls.
Won by: ¼L, 2Ls, and distance.
Time: 0.43 secs.
Tote paid: Rs. 23 for win; Rs. 13 and Rs. 15 for places.

THE CALCUTTA STAKES Div. I—2½ Furls.

NIGHT QUEEN 10-0 (?80 yds.) Mohd. 1
AFRICA STAR 10-0 (—50 yds.) D. Chinoy 2
HER HIGHNESS 9-0 (—110 yds.) Gaud 3
KUTUB MINAR 10-7 (—110 yds.) S. K. Padamji 4
Won by: 1L, 2Ls, and ¼L.
Time: 0.42 secs.
Tote paid: Rs. 14 for win; Rs. 6, Rs. 6 and Rs. 9 for places.

THE HYDERABAD STAKES Div. II—2½ Furls.

CRIPPIN 7-7 (—80 yds.) V. B. Purvaut 1
CHANDRAKANT 7-7 (—80 yds.) Tulsi 2
FAJOO 7-7 (—60 yds.) Babu 3
SHANTA KUMARI 7-0 (—60 yds.) H. Y. Khan 4
Won by: 3Ls, ¼L, ¼L.
Time: 0.45 secs.
Tote paid: Rs. 31 for win; Rs. 10, Rs. 8 and Rs. 13 for places.

THE BARODA STAKES—2½ Furls.

TUN TUN TARA (—40 yds.) Gulab 1
MR. BABU (scratch) Habib 2
MAMA (—20 yds.) V. Tavre 3
FLYING RANI (—10 yds.) S. N. Podwal 4
Not run: Jhulelal, Sharda and Lakshmi.
Won by: 1L, 1L, ¼L.
Time: 0.42 secs.
Tote paid: Rs. 101 for win; Rs. 29, Rs. 9 and Rs. 14 for places.

THE HYDERABAD STAKES Div. I—2½ Furls.

PRINCESS SURAIYA 7-0 (—30 yds.) Kamble 1
GINTHI 7-2 (—40 yds.) Abdul Rauf 2
WIN OUTRIGHT 7-7 (—100 yds.) Bashir Khan 3
MANJU 7-7 (—90 yds.) Babu 4
Won by: ¼L, ¼L, and ¼L.
Time: 0.48 secs.
Tote paid: Rs. 23 for win; Rs. 10, Rs. 11 and Rs. 10 for places.

An objection was raised against the winner of Princess Suraiya by the rider of the Ginthi who ran second in the race was overruled.

THE BANDRA STAKES—6 Furls.

RUPERT 11-2 (—40 yds.) Mr. Mountar 1
KUTUB MINAR 10-7 (+40 yds.) D. Mody 2
HER HIGHNESS 8-9 (—30 yds.) L. S. Gaud 3
BATTALIA 11-0 (—110 yds.) S. K. Pudumji 4
Not run: Star of America, Star of Shivaji and Loyal Prince.
Won by: 1L, 4Ls, 4Ls.
Time: 1 min. 47 secs.
Tote paid: Rs. 16 for win; Rs. 6, Rs. 6 and Rs. 6 for places.
Treble Event Pool paid on one ticket Rs. 12,904-8.

CHESS CLUB OF INDIA TRIUMPH

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Chess Club of India scored over the Youth's Own Union a 4-1 victory in the second round of the double-round seven boards match at the Chetana. Ramoart Row this evenng.

Dr. J. G. da Cunha, the sixty-three year old veteran of the Chess Club of India played the King's Indian Defence against M D Billimoria and sacrified the exchange to gain the attack. He recovered the exchange and had easy time in scoring the full point.

The only point for the YOU was scored by young P K Kanga who revenged his first round loss to N J Sanjana. Minocher Pestonji lost an almost won game as he overlooked a trap neatly laid by M D Billimoria.

Results:

Dr. J da Cunha beat D P Ratnagar, M D Billimoria (CCI) beat M P Pestonji (YOU), S Tilak (CCI) beat S N Tavaria (YOU), S Rehman (CCI) beat A B Chhoi (YOU), P K Kanga (YOU) beat N J Sanjana (CCI), F K Kanga vs Al Nasir and M M Rao vs H D Ketki were postponed. The YOU players had the white pieces.

DOUBLE TRAGEDY IN BOMBAY

Son's Death Hits Old Man

BOMBAY, Saturday.

SENSING — APPARENTLY INSTINCTIVELY—THE DEATH OF HIS ONLY SURVIVING SON, A BUSINESSMAN OF BOMBAY PASSED AWAY AT HIS RESIDENCE WITHIN HALF AN HOUR OF THE DEATH OF HIS SON IN HOSPITAL.

The cortege bearing the biers of the 68-year-old businessman and his 18-year-old son were borne to their last rest by sorrowing relatives this morning.

The old man was Keshavlal Kalyanji Pandya, Proprietor of Keshavlal Kalyanji and Co., who resided at Birla Mansion, Prarthana Samaj, Sandhurst Road. Pandya had been a sick man for ten years. He suffered from high blood pressure and also gastric trouble. But his condition really became bad when the elder of his two sons, Indukumar, then aged 24, died of a kidney disease in 1947. The old man grew worse and worse till he could hardly move out of home. Although he has two other daughters, who have survived him, as also his widow, Gujrabehn, aged 51, all his hopes were pinned on his second son Vasant. He watched over Vasant with a tender care.

But a few days ago Vasant took ill and as his condition grew worse he was removed to the Harkisondas hospital yesterday. Doctors who examined him diagnosed that he was suffering from the same Kidney trouble from which his elder brother had died six years ago. Vasant was also in an anaemic condition and gave cause for alarm.

As soon as the old man, who was confined to bed at his own residence heard the diagnosis he became despondent. He seemed to be certain that his second son too would soon follow his elder son Indukumar. It was an obsession with him and nobody could persuade him to believe otherwise.

And as fate would have it, Vasantkumar Pandya died at the Harkisondas hospital of Euraemia at 4 a.m. this morning.

Nobody conveyed the news to the ailing father—Pandya. Not directly at any rate. It is possible that the old man surmised the worst from the blank looks and whispered conversation of those around him. Or it may be merely that he guessed the worst or knew it instinctively.

Anyway inside of half an hour after his son Vasant's death, Pandya had passed away.

TUBEWELL FIRM OFFICE SEALED

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Bombay office of the National Tubewells Limited, at Apollo Street, the boring company which was given the State Government's rupees two crore North Gujerat tubewell contract, were sealed by the Receiver of the Bombay High Court on Thursday afternoon. The rooms in which Mr. Jalchandra T. Sett, the Managing chandra T. Sett, the Managing Director of the firm sat with his co-directors has been taken possession of by the officials of the Receiver's office, who were on the premises today.

A part of the office which was occupied by the Hind Boring Company, however, is functioning normally.

The High Court's action was in respect of an order passed by Justice Desai appointing a Receiver as a sequel to an application filed by Messrs. Allen Bury and Co. in lieu of a debt of Rs. 26,000 and Mr. P. K. Nair in respect of a debt of Rs. 8,000

The National Tubewells Limited, was advanced about Rs. 50 lakhs by the Government of Bombay for carrying out the boring of 400 tubewells in the scarcity areas of North Gujerat.

The contract was renewed in June last and certain penalty clauses were introduced as the firm had not adhered to the time schedule.

Only last week the Government terminated the contract as a result of the company's inability to fulfil the terms.

Spurious Drugs And Fake Wine

RACKET UNEARTHED: FOUR ARRESTS

BOMBAY, Saturday: The police arrested four persons today when they unearthed a large racket in which spurious drugs and tonic wines were being sold.

Large quantities of spurious capsules, labels and a die and punch used for forging well-known foreign brands of drugs and wines were also seized in the raids, which were carried out in a house at Goraswadi, in Malad. Some other places in the city were also raided, yielding a rich store of more of the above.

It is learnt that the police had had an inkling of the racket being carried out in a famous wine and foreign capsules of a well-known brand of vitamin pills. Kulwantbir Singh, described as the proprietor of a Universal Trading Company in Crawford Market, was first arrested when he allegedly tried to sell36 bottles of fake wine under the name of a well-known brand.

Through him, the police carried out the above raids. Three more persons were arrested who, the police alleged, were connected with the racket. They are: Ram Prakash Achdev, proprietor of a bogus pharmaceutical firm at Frere Road, Jasbir Singh Khurrana, proprietor of another bogus concern known as J. Anand and Company; and a third, H. S. Khurrana.

The police claimed that Jasbir Singh was the brain behind the racket, while the others mainly assisted in getting orders, and cashing cheques got in payment for the spurious goods. The Lamington Road police are investigating.

Earlier reports to the effect that more than 2,000 bottles were seized in the raids, were challenged by the police as "false and fabricated."

Women's Savings Campaign

NEW DELHI, Oct. 3: Her Highness the Maharani of Patiala will inaugurate a Women's Savings Campaign throughout India on October 7. The All-India inaugural ceremony will be held at the Delhi Town Hall at 5-30 p.m. on that day.

SIXTY BUSES ON CALCUTTA ROADS

Steps Against 'Illegal' Strikers

CALCUTTA, Oct. 3 (UPI): Sixty buses belonging to the State Transport Department were out on the streets this morning. They were run by drivers and conductors, who did not participate in the general strike of September 30 last. The total number of State buses is about 275.

It was stated that many workers who participated in the general strike were now signing "bonds of apology" and the Government was "leniently" considering their cases. Of the total number of 2,700 employees of the State Transport Department, only 1,090 were put under suspension and charge-sheeted for participating in the "illegal strike."

There were two cases of assault and intimidation reported upto noon today when the state buses were put on the route. Police pickets were posted at street corners to see that there was no untoward incident.

FIVE ARRESTED IN LIQUOR RAID

BOMBAY, Saturday.

In a fine raid carried out yesterday with military precision and co-ordination by the Prohibition Police late last night, the largest manufacturing and distributing centre of illicit liquor in the State was uncovered and smashed.

The destruction of this centre, state the Police, will visibly affect the supply of bootleg wine all over the State of Bombay, and particularly in the city. More than half a dozen huge stills were found on the location, and about 1,000 gallons of wash, concealed in tins buried in the earth, were also seized. Five persons, who were attending to the stills, were taken into custody, the police said.

It is stated that Deputy Commissioner Pant had suspected the existence of the centre for some time, and also figured that it was situated "somewhere in Santa Cruz." Acting on certain information, a raid was carried out at Kalina Village, near Santa Cruz, where this haul and the arrests were made.

The find of only 12 gallons of illicit liquor on the spot was explained by the Prohibition Police as routine behaviour of bootleggers, as storing too much illicit liquor jeopardises the existence of the still. Hence all illicit liquor is distributed as soon as it is ready for consumption.

British M.P.s To Visit Kenya

LONDON, Oct. 3 (NAFEN): An all-party Parliamentary Delegation may go out soon to Kenya to make a report on the situation there.

This has been disclosed by Mr. Attlee who said that talks to this end are now going on between the Government and the Opposition.

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

NEW YORK COTTON

NEW YORK, Oct. 3.

New York Cotton Market was closed today.

Bombay Markets

BOMBAY, Oct. 3.

Kerb quotations in Bombay today at 9 p.m. were as follows:—

Tata Deferred Rs 1,837-8, Indian Iron Rs. 23-1, Silver Forward Rs. 152-7, Gold Rs. 82-12, Cotton February contract Rs. 614-8, May contract Rs. 618-8, Castorseed May 1954 delivery Rs. 116 nominal.—(UPI).

KARACHI MARKETS

(From Our Correspondent)

KARACHI, Oct. 3.

Cotton old crop Sind desi 63, Punjab desi 61, 4 F RG 54, Sawgin 58 LSS RG 57/8, Sawgin 61/8, NT RG 63, Sawgin 67, 289 F RG 63/8, Sawgin 68/8, New crop NT RG 64 to 64/8, Sawgin 68/8 to 69. Market easy by eight Annas due to absence of foreign demand. Cottonseeds 8/12 to 10, steady. Gold 92, strong.

Calcutta Share Market

CALCUTTA, Oct. 3 (UPI): The market generally ruled steady and unchanged in today's short trading with restricted amount of business recorded. Indian Iron and Howrahs were priced at Rs. 23-1 and Rs. 22-12 sl respectively.

Following are today's final transactions upto 1 p.m.:

GOVT. SECURITIES: 3 per cent Govt. Paper Rs. 81-12 sl, 3 per cent Loan (1986) Rs. 82-1, 3 per cent Loan (1963-65) Rs. 92-10 sl, 4 per cent Loan (1960-70) Rs. 101-13.

BANKS: Hind Bank Rs. 22-8.

COALS: Bengal Rs. 505 sl, Burrakur Rs. 9-1, New Beerbhoom Rs. 17-14, South Karanpura Rs. 10-1,

COTTON: Dunbar Rs. 166 sl,

JUTES: Anglo India Rs. 194 sl, Agarpara Rs. 15-15, Barangore Rs. 137 sl, Kedarnath Rs. 11, Kankanarrah (A) Rs. 133-1, Do. (B) Rs. 128, Howrah Rs. 22-12 sl, Birla Rs. 38-2, Bally Rs. 149, Presidency Rs. 4-7.

TEAS: Bisunath Rs. 29-8, Dimakuri Rs. 34-4 (XD), Hasimara Rs. 27-9, Dhelakhat Rs. 12, Tengapani Rs. 22-2.

SUGARS: Belsund Rs. 8, Champaran Rs. 24-8 sl.

ENGINEERING: Indian Iron opening Rs. 23-3, closing Rs. 23-1, Do. (Pref.) Rs. 107, Indian Galvanizing Rs. 14-9, Marshalls Rs. 4-15.

MISCELLANEOUS: Alkali and Chemical Rs. 16, Sone Volley Cement Rs. 6-10, Calcutta Electric Rs. 13-9, Assam Match Rs. 22, Patna Electric Rs. 10-11, Bengal Flour Rs. 18-2, Indian National Airways Rs. 3-15, Indian Cable Rs. 19-2, B.B. Petrol Rs. 1-9, Shree Gopal Paper Rs. 18-2, Star Paper Rs. 9-3, India Steamship Rs. 7-8.

Indore Bullion Market

INDORE, Oct. 3 (UPI).

Closing quotations in the Indore Bullion Market were as under:-

SILVER: opening 152/1, closing 152/12/6, highest 152/14, lowest 151/13.

Kanpur Bullion Market

KANPUR, Oct. 3 (UPI): The following were today's official quotations of the market at closing time:-

SILVER WAIDA: opening 152-6-0, closing 153-0-0, highest 153-7-0 lowest 152-0-0.

GOLD WAIDA: closed 84-12-0 Silver arrivals two and offtakes seven bars.

Calcutta Bullion Market

CALCUTTA, Oct. 3 (UPI): The following were today's official quotations of the market at the time of closing:-

SILVER WAIDA: opening 151-13-0, closing 152-9-0, highest 152-11-0, lowest 151-12-0.

Silver TICI closed 151-6-0.

Gold closed 84-2-0.

Silver arrivals 30, offtakes 23 bars.

Gold arrivals 1,500 and offtakes 3,000 tolas respectively.

The Metal Exchange Association

BOMBAY, Oct. 3.

Today's closing quotations of the Metal Exchange Association were as under:-

Copper Ingots. Ready Rs. 160, October Rs. 154. Settlement, November Rs. 152 per cwt.

Zinc Ready Rs. 52, October Rs. 52 Settlement November Rs. 52/4 per cwt.

Lead Ready Rs. 71, October Rs. 67, Settlement November Rs. 67 per cwt.

Tin Ready Rs. 102, October Rs. 101, Settlement November Rs 102, per Qr.

Position Of Scheduled Banks

The following is the statement of the position of scheduled banks as at the close of business on the 25th September:—

	Rs.
Demand Liabilities in India (i) Borrowings from banks (A)	13,40,33,000
(ii) Other demand liabilities	5,11,48,82,000
Time Liabilities in India (i) Borrowings from banks (A)	2,31,60,000
(ii) Other time liabilities	3,27,91,08,000
Cash in India	31,22,83,000
Balances with the Reserve Bank of India	49,84,13,000
Balances with other banks in current account in India	10,59,22,000
Money at call and short notice in India	17,68,17,000
Investments (at book value) in India in Central and State Government Securities including Treasury Bills and Treasury Deposit Receipts	3,33,87,42,000
Advances in India	4,18,14,19,000
Inland Bills purchased and discounted in India	41,98,25,000

New Service By Air-India International

BOMBAY, Saturday: Air-India International introduced its new Standard-cum-Tourist Service on its routes to Europe and the UK when the "Bengal Princess" took-off from Santa Cruz Airport at 15-30 hours today.

All Lockheed Constellation aircraft of Air-India International have been converted so as to provide two separate Cabins on board, one of which will be the Standard or Luxury Class with 8 seats, while the other Tourist Class Cabin will hold 44 seats.

This new Tourist Class Service operating for the first time between India and Europe opens new opportunities in air travel for business and holiday trips to Europe and for students and others who could not afford the Standard Class air fares. Fares on the Tourist Class have been reduced by over 30 per cent.

A choice of four flights every week from India to the UK will be available to both classes of passengers.

W. Bengal M.L.A. Resigns

CALCUTTA, Oct. 3 (UPI): Mr. Charuchandra Bhandari, leader of the Legislative Group of the PSP, has resigned from the Assembly as well as the primary membership of the Party.

BALLET

Anton Dolin Impressive In "Coq d'Or"

MARINA SVETLOVA, Anton Dolin and John Gilpin performed, among other pieces, excerpts from "Lac des Cygnes", "Le Coq d'Or" "Le Beau Danube" and "Casse Noisette" at a ballet recital at the Excelsior this evening.

It should be said at the very start that ballet, without a proper atmosphere, loses nine-tenths of its effectiveness, and that for the evocation of this atmosphere, a proper musical accompaniment—music as created by the composer and an authentic and suitable orchestration—is vitally necessary. In the absence of either of these, a proper presentation is next to impossible.

That the great specialists in ballet forms have themselves realised the need for a definite orchestration is proved by the works of men like Tschaikovsky, whose deliberately bizarre instrumentation in "Casse Noisette" and other ballets can be ignored only at one's peril. A piano can never take the place of an orchestra in ballet—a fact that was pitifully and apallingly obvious as the evening wore on.

In the Adagio from the first act of 'Lac des Cygnes'—surely a too ambitious opening to a recital of this kind?—there were some obvious departures from the Petipa choreography which is generally employed in interprations of this work. All three dancers were associated in the item, which, while technically adequate, never succeeded in being impressive.

John Gilpin showed a fair gift for mime in a movement from Gillis' "Symphony of Fun" and Svetlova was the soloist in an arrangement from Grieg's "Peer Gynt".

The highlight of the first half of the programme was undoubtedly Dolin's presentation of the Hymn to the Sun from "Coq d'Or", which was notable for some superb control, step sequences that were well thought out and executed with precision, great fluidity of movement and some impressive 'attitudes', the piece as a whole putting a signature to Dolin's repute as one of the great dancers of the day.

In the Pas de Deux from "Don Quixote", the adagio came out fairly well, and the individual variations of Dolin and Svetlova were pleasing enough. Absence of 'attack' and a good deal of scrabbled playing by the accompanist made the coda of this item very much less than satisfactory.

Svetlova and Gilpin opened the second half of the evening with 'Le Beau Danube', followed by a fine bit of mime by Dolin in the role of a puppet. The concert ended with the finale of the 'Nutcracker.' While not wishing to labour the point unnecessarily, I can only say that the music was a definite handicap to the enjoyment of the last item. If an orchestra cannot be employed, there should be some other provision made for a proper musical background. Canned music is better than an individual straining unsuccessfully to reproduce with his two hands what was written for a body of fifty musicians and more.

RESTRICTED BUSINESS IN TATA STEELS

Cotton Mill Shares Rule Steady

NARROW PRICE MOVEMENT IN ACTIVE ISSUES

BOMBAY, Oct. 3.

The Bombay Stock Exchange was quietly steady today with routine business. In the absence of any important development, trading remains at a low ebb and quotations are fluctuating within a narrow range.

At the opening Tata Steel Defd. shares were quoted at Rs. 1831-4 and declined at Rs. 1828-12 under scattered selling. At this level there was cessation of selling and Defds. rallied at the opening level of Rs. 1831-4. Ordinary shares were placed at Rs. 314-8. Indian Irons opened at Rs. 23-1 and declined at Rs. 22-15-6 under scattered liquidation.

Cotton mill shares were dull. Bombay Dyeings opened at Rs. 357 and steadied at Rs. 356. Kohinoor Mill shares were placed at Rs. 276-8 while Svadeshi Mill shares opened at Rs. 239 and declined at Rs. 238.

Some time back fairly large straddle business was done with purchases of Tata Steel Ordinary shares against sales of Associated Cements. This is being reversed which is hardening cement as the time for dividend is coming near. Bombay Burmas opened at Rs. 335 and declined at Rs. 331. Associated Cements were done at Rs. 170-8 and Scindias were quoted at Rs. 13-4.

Later on Tata Steel Defds were quoted at Rs. 1830 and Ordinary shares were placed at Rs. 315. Indian Irons were done at Rs. 22-15. Bombay Dyeings were steady at Rs. 359 and Burmas were placed at Rs. 330.

FORWARD SECTION

MILL SHARES			
Bombay Dyeing (7-8) XD	357	8	0
Kohinoor (6) XD	277	12	0
Century (3) XD	259	4	0
Swadeshi Mills (16)	240	0	0
Central India Mills (2)	146	8	0
Simplex (6) XR	128	0	0
New Great Eastern (10)	144	0	0
Indore (6)	90	0	0
Gokak (5)	226	0	0
Swan	310	0	0
Swan XR	160	0	0
Finlay XR	252	0	0
Finlay Coupon	65	0	0
Edward (15)	225	10	0
Morarji (12)	182	8	0
Apollo Mills (0-5-6)	2	9	6
I. United Ord.	9	12	6
I. United Defd.	1	7	9
Madhusudan (6-4)	87	0	0
Podar (10)	120	0	0
Khatau (10)	170	0	0
B. B. Cotton	49	4	0
Standard (20)	301	4	0
National Rayon	111	12	0
STEELS			
Tata Steel Ord. (21)	315	8	0
Tata Steel Defd. (115-3)	1832	8	0
T.S. Second Pref. (7-7) XD	128	0	0
Indian Iron (1)	22	15	6
CEMENT			
Asso. Merger	170	4	0
INDUSTRIES			
Burma (15) XD	331	4	0
Belapur (16)	244	8	0
Shivrajpur (5-2)	56	4	0
Scindia Steam (1-3)	13	10	6
P. Construction	84	12	0
Tata Chemical	8	8	6
Tata Oil (2)	30	12	0
Br. India Corp. (0-10)	8	9	0
Indian Copper (0-12-3)	2	12	9
Alcock (17-8)	297	8	0
Wimco (11)	236	4	0
ELECTRIC SHARES			
Tata Hydro (3) XR	139	8	0
Coupon	9	4	0
Right	25	8	0
Tata Power (25) XR	1377	8	0
Andhra Valley (30) XR	1325	0	0
Andhra Valley Cupon	43	0	0
Andhra Right	198	12	0

CASH SECTION

Elphinstone (3)	39	0	0
Phoenix (8)	116	4	0
Indian Mfg. (185)	3350	0	0
Kurla (7-8)	107	8	0
Colaba (4)	59	12	0
New City (5)	91	0	0
Minerva (6)	100	8	0
Bradbury (100)	690	0	0
Bharat (2)	18	0	0
Mysore (7)	122	8	0
Model Mills (7-8)	140	0	0
Dawn (6)	65	8	0
Laxmi (27-8)	570	0	0
Vishnu Cotton (10)	143	2	0
Western (185)	3350	0	0
Sholapur	1610	0	0
Sassoon Cotton (1)	25	8	0
Hindustan Mills (185)	3350	0	0
Tata Mills	39	8	0
Ahmedabad Adv. (10)	188	12	0
Sassoon Silk (2)	19	0	0
New Union (1-4)	24	0	0
Madhusan B (1)	14	0	0
Shrinivas Mills (12-8)	172	8	0
Raja Bahadur (4)	53	0	0
Berar	198	12	0
Victoria Mills	150	0	0
ELECTRIC (CASH)			
Ahm. Elec. (28) (ex d)	114	1	0
Ahmedabad New	82	0	0
Surat Electric (4-8)	126	14	0
Broach (0-5)	7	14	6
Amalgamated (0-8)	11	0	0
Nagpur Elec. (1-12)	27	0	0
Poona Elec. Supply	129	6	0
Bom. Suburban (4)	121	4	0
New	68	12	0
BANK SHARES			
Imperial (40)	1836	4	0
Imperial New (10)	450	0	0
Central (2)	64	0	0
Central New (2)	68	0	0
Bank of India (4)	156	0	0
Union (0-5-6)	6	6	0
Baroda (3-8)	108	0	0
Dena Bank (1-12)	34	4	0
United Com. (2)	36	0	0
Jaipur	20	0	0
Hindustan Com.	85	0	0
INSURANCE SHARES			
Oriental (175)	7050	0	0
Empire (20)	662	8	0
New India (2)	39	12	0
Jupiter (0-12)	6	1	0
Vulcan (0-12)	11	4	0
Indian Mercantile (2-8)	38	8	0
Universal (0-6)	8	12	0
All-India General	2	2	0
B. I. G. (1)	13	12	0
Neptune	4	4	0
Industrial and Prud.	28	0	0
New Great	14	0	0
RAILWAY SHARES			
C. P. (1/8)	98	12	0
MISCELLANEOUS SHARES			
Bom. Burma New (2)	121	13	0
Bom. Petrol	1	9	0
Mackenzie (6)	80	12	0
Port Canning (1-8)	22	8	0
Kemp & Co. (20)	273	12	0
Zandu Pharmacy (6)	78	8	0
Indian Invest. Trust (4) XD	69	8	0
Dharmsi Chemical	48	4	0
Dena Trust (0-12)	9	0	0
Alembic (8)	95	10	0
Supreme Industries	81	0	0
Bom. Uganda	64	0	0
Ind. Cement (1937)	31	0	0
Walchandnagar Ind. (4) XD	146	14	0
United Motor	43	0	0
Bombay Safe Deposit (27)	740	0	0
Gujerat Motor	70	0	0
Sardar Carbonic	240	0	0
Harvey Press	370	0	0
Estrella Batteries	23	4	0
Bombay Cycle	16	8	0
Jost Co.	90	0	0
Digvijay Cement (6)	77	8	0
Phalton (8)	90	0	0
Polson	109	0	0
Polson Coupon	26	0	0
Killick Industry (4)	153	0	0
Killick Industry New (2)	122	8	0
Mukund Iron	2	12	0
H. Rampur Coal	44	8	0
PREFERENCE SHARES			
Tata Steel 1st (6) XD	168	0	0
Indian Iron	107	0	0
Andhra Valley (7)	1213	12	0
Hume Pipe	58	8	0
Tata Power (7-8)	1316	4	0
Hydro Electric	125	0	0
Central India (6)	518	12	0
Svadeshi Mills	115	0	0
Vishnu Mills (5)	553	12	0
Laxmi	233	12	0
New Great Mills (5-8)	185	0	0
Podar Mills (4)	79	0	0
Bradbury Mills (7)	320	10	0
Elphinstone Mills (7)	90	0	0
Surat Elec (3/4)	127	0	0
Pre. Const. 1st XD	99	8	0
Pre. Const 2nd	92	8	0
Pre. Const. 3rd	6	0	0
Amalgamated (5-12)	104	9	0
Walchandnagar (7)	125	0	0
Tata Chemicals (5)	125	0	0
Jupiter	6	6	0
Supreme	80	0	0
Meyer	95	0	0
Mackenzie First	90	0	0
Mackenzie Second	60	0	0
Ahmedabad Advance	108	12	0
Mysore Mill	38	0	0
Standard	99	0	0
Madhusudan	6	0	0
Khatau	89	4	0
Morarji	76	0	0
National Rayon (15)	74	0	0
Hume Pipe	56	0	0
Polson	83	0	0
B. I. C.	142	0	0
Digvijay Cement	72	0	0
Alembic	93	12	0
Estrella Battery	30	0	0
DEBENTURES			
Andhra 1952	100	12	0
Scindia	97	0	0
Tata Power 1955	100	12	0
Walchandnagar (4)	106	8	0
Tata Mills	101	8	0
Locomotives	100	14	0
Standard Vacuum	103	2	0
OUTSIDE SHARES			
New Victoria	1	1	0
New Victoria Pref.	3	4	6
Gold Mohur (12-8)	190	0	0
New Kaiser Hind	90	0	0
Sajjan Mills	50	0	0
Osmanshahi	83	0	0
Ajamshahi (6)	65	0	0
Bharat Line (5)	84	0	0
Hind Motor	3	12	6
Walchand Motor	38	8	0
Indian Steam (0-8)	7	9	0
Burma Corporation	1	8	0
Rally Ord.	68	0	0
Rally Pref.	80	0	0
Tata Loco	86	0	0

Transactions in shares

BOMBAY, Oct. 3.

MILLS				
Apollo	2-9-6			
Bharat	18			
B R Cotton	49	49-4		
B Dyeing	357-8	58-2	55-10	57-8
Bradbury	690			
C. India	145-8	45	46-8	
Century	258-12	59-4	57-8	59-4
E. Textile	225-10			
Elphinstone	39			
Elphinstone Pref.	90			
Finlay	252			
Gokak	226			
I. U. Defd.	1-7-3	1-7-9		
I. U. Ord.	9-10-6	9-12-6		
Indore	90			
Kohinoor	277-8	75-8	77-12	
New Great	144-8	44		
Poddar	120			
Simplex	128-8	28		
Standard	300	1/4		
Swadeshi	238-12	39	38-4	40
Swan	310			
C. P. Railway	98-12			
Scindia	13-11	13-10	13-10-6	
BANKS				
Baroda	108			
Central	63-12	64		
Central New	68			
Imperial	1836-4			
Imperial P P	450			
India	156			
Union	6-6-6	6-6		
U Com	36			
ELECTRICS				
Ahmedabad Elect.	112-7	14-1		
Amalgamated	11			
Andhra	1315			
B. Suburban	121-4			
Hydro	139-8			
Hydro Pref.	125			
Power	1380	77-8		
I. Mercantile	38-8			
New India	40	39-12		
STEELS				
Indian Iron	23-0-6	22-15	23	22-15-6
Tata Defd.	18314	32-8	28-12	33-12
				32-8
Tata Ord.	314-12	15-8		
Tata 2nd Pref.	127-4	28		
MISCELLANEOUS				
Alcock	297-8			
A.C.C.	170-8	70-12	70-4	
Belapur	243	44-8		
B. B. Old	335	35-10	30	31-4
B. B. Petrol	1-9			
B.I.C.	8-9	8-9-6	8-9	
Copper	2-12-9			
Rayon Ord.	111-4	12	11-12	
Rayon Pref.	74			
P. Const.	85-4	84-8	84-12	
Shivrajpur	56	56-8	56-4	
Tata Chemical	8-8	8-8-6		
Tata Oil	30-8	30-4	30-12	
Walchandnagar	146-14			
SPECIAL				
Pinlay Coupon	65	65-8	65	
Swan Coupon	159	60		
Andhra Coupon	42	43		
Andhra Right	203-12	5	196-12	
Hydro Coupon	9	9-4		
Power Coupon	50	51-8	50-8	
Power Right	250	51-4	47	

Bombay Cotton

BOMBAY, Oct. 3.

The local forward cotton market was quietly steady with mixed trading. At this level neither bulls nor bears are willing to extend operations.

At the opening February was quoted unchanged at Rs. 613. There was small selling and the market declined at Rs. 612-8 but advanced at Rs. 614 on short covering and steadied at Rs. 613 May delivery was quoted at Rs. 616-8.

Later on there was moderate buying and the market closed at about the higest level of the day as under:—

I.C.C. February .. Rs. 614 12 0
I.C.C. May 618 0 0

PRODUCE MARKET CLOSED

BOMBAY, Oct. 3.

The local produce market remained closed today as a mark of respect to the death of Seth Nandlal M. Bhuta of Messrs. M. Bhuta & Co.

Hapur Market

HAPUR, Oct. 3.

FUTURES: Silver Rs. 152-8, Peas Mangsir Rs. 11-15-6, Jeth Rs. 9-7-6, Arhar Mansir Rs. 12-4, Jeth Rs. 10-5-6, Urd Maha Rs. 14-8-6, Bardana Asuj DW Rs. 84-8, Half-bags Rs, 42-8, Ready Wheat Rs. 15-12 to 16-14, Gram Rs. 14-4 to 15, Barley Rs. 11, Bejhar Rs. 11, Maize Rs. 11 to 12, Guwar Rs. 10 Rice Basmati Rs. 31, Hansraj Rs. 28, Sela Rs. 26, Coarse Rs. 20-8, Peas Rs. 12-2, Arhar Rs. 12-4, Urd Rs. 17, Mong Rs. 16-8, Masoor Rs. 15-4, Trade Stock Wheat 57, Gram 11, Barley 4, Bejhar 14, Peas 40, Arhar 20 Khatties.

Gur Pansera New Rs. 21, Old Rs. 18 to 19, Crystal Wholesale Mill Delivery Ready Rs. 29-4 to 31-4, Khandsari Rs. 25 to 30, Oilseeds Sarson Rs. 20, Taramira Rs. 19 to 20, Groundnut Rs. 17 to 18 Vegetable Products Rs. 38 to 39, Cottonseed Rs. 13-8, Mustard Oil Rs. 54, Linseed Oil Rs. 40, Groundnut Oil Rs. 72, Oilcake Rs. 8-8, Bardana Laldhari Rs 68, Sufeddhari Rs. 85, Kalidhari Rs. 106, Half Bags Calcutta Rs. 43, Sajanwa Rs. 46, Sutli Rs. 36, Kapas Rs. 16 to 19.

Kozhikode Markets

KOZHIKODE, Oct. 3.

Coiryarn Beypore Rs. 135/145, Quilandy Rs. 155/165, Fibre Garbled Rs. 105. Ungarbled Rs. 100, Cocoanuts Raw Husked Rs. 140/147-8, Unhusked Rs. 145/155, Dry Rs. 160/170, Cocoanut Oil Rs. 550, Copra Office Rs. 375, Dilpasand Rs. 400, Madrasnottam Rs. 400, Pepper Wynaad Rs. 2,500, Country Rs. 2,400, Dryginger Chernad Rs. 440/450, Ernad Rs. 430/440, Coffee Robusta Rs. 155, Timber Pali Rs. 55/65, Junglewood Rs. 35/45, Vellapine Rs. 60/65, Benteak Rs. 45/55, Teak Rs. 90/115, Mango Rs. 3-2 to 3-4. Teak Rs. 20/25, Rosewood Rs. 20/25.

Art Silk Yarn

BOMBAY, Oct. 3.

Following were the closing quotations in the Bombay Artificial Silk Yarn market today:—

120 D Ready Japan	Rs. 3	15	6
150 D Ready Japan	3	14	6
120 D Ready Italy	3	13	0
150 D Ready Italy	3	8	0
150 D Box October—			
Opening	688	0	0
Highest	694	0	0
Lowest	680	0	0
Closed	682	0	0
150 D Box November—			
Opening	693	0	0
Highest	699	0	0
Lowest	685	0	0
Closed	687	0	0
2/40 Staple October—			
Opening	628	0	0
Highest	634	0	0
Lowest	628	0	0
Closed	630	0	0
2/40 Staple November—			
Opening	608	0	0
Highest	614	0	0
Lowest	608	0	0
Closed	610	0	0

Cloves & Mercury

BOMBAY, Oct. 3.

Cloves	435
Cassia	52
Aso	50/8
Mercury	500
Bhadarva	497
Camphor	2/8

GOLD & SILVER

BOMBAY, Oct. 3.

The local bullion market was easy today with a further decline in Gold owing to lower Paris advices. There was scattered short covering but the undertone was easy owing to poor offtake.

At the opening forward silver was quoted at Rs. 151-12 and advanced at Rs. 152-2 on short-covering. Ready Silver was placed at Rs. 151-14.

Forward Gold opened easy at Rs. 82-11 owing to lower franc advices and advanced at Rs. 83/- on short covering. At this level there was absence of buying and the market steadied at Rs. 82-14. Ready Gold was placed at Rs. 84-2 and Sovereigns were quoted at Rs. 57/-.

Later on there was moderate buying and closing quotations were as under:—

Ready Silver	Rs.	152	1	0
Forward		152	5	0
Ready Gold		84	2	0
Forward		82	14	0

Produce Receipts

BOMBAY, Oct. 3.

Cotton bales	2461
Gram	2748
Sugar	948
Tilseed	44
Castorseeds	2532
Groundnuts	130
Mowra	2782
Myrabollams	217

Bombay Pepper

BOMBAY, Oct. 3.

Aso	1890 to 1920
Magsar	1600 to 1630

Sugar Prices

BOMBAY, Oct. 3.

Ready	87 to 92
Mexican	83/8

MEERUT MARKETS

MEERUT, Oct. 3.

Gur New Pansera Rs. 20 to 23, Khurpapar Rs. 17 to 19, Arrivals 150 Mds., Khandsari Rs. 24 to 31, Crystal Sugar Jaswant Rs. 29-12, Modi Rs. 29-12, Mowana Rs. 29-12, Ramlaxman Rs. 29-6, Daurala Rs. 30-11, Sakoti Rs. 29-12, Retail Rs. 31-8 to 32-8. Oilseeds Sarson Rs. 22 to 23, Taramira Rs. 19 to 21, Groundnut Rs. 16 to 20, Til Rs. 30 to 36, Cottonseed Rs. 13-8 to 15, Oils Sarson Rs. 59 to 60, Taramira Rs. 57 to 58, Groundnut Rs. 74 to 76.

Chicago Grains

CHICAGO, Oct. 2 (UPI): The Chicago grain market was easy today. Wheat was off by 3-4, corn by 1 cent and rye by 5-8. At Winnipeg, rye was off 7-8, oats was

New York Cotton

NEW YORK, Oct. 2: The New York cotton future market declined today due to hedge selling and liquidation. However, the demand is attributed to move on account of some buyings of later deliveries of future rise. Nevertheless, at close, the tone was weak with some quotations at lowest seasonal level.

At close New York cotton was off by 6-15 points, New Orleans by 5-16 points. Future index 15534 was off 028. Spot index 16820 was off 132.

The following are the closing quotations:

Oct.	32.50
Dec.	32.82
March	33.25
May	33.51
July	33.42
Oct.	33.03
Dec.	33.05
March	33.06

No Procurement Of Rice In W. Bengal

CALCUTTA, Oct. 3 (UPI): There will be no procurement of rice in West Bengal from October 14 and all levy cases not involving violence will be withdrawn and persons convicted will be released on October 14.

This announcement was made here yesterday following a conference at the Secretariat between Shri Rafi Ahmed Kidwai, Central Food Minister, Dr. B. C. Roy Chief Minister, and Shri Prafulla Sen, Food Minister, West Bengal.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3 (UPI-AFP): Authoritative American sources said yesterday that the United States and Japanese Governments were consulting on the possibility of a trip by the Japanese Prime Minister, Shigeru Yoshida to Washington.

Satyagraha Threat By Displaced Persons

DEMAND COMPENSATION WITHOUT DELAY

BOMBAY, October 3 (UPI).

A COUNTRY-WIDE Satyagraha by displaced persons to force the Government of India to decide immediate payment of compensation to them for the properties left in Pakistan is being contemplated by various refugee organisations in the country.

Revealing this to pressmen here today, Mr. Takandas Kataria, General Secretary, Sindhi Panchayats' Federation, Bombay, said that the patience of displaced persons had now been exhausted and they had also lost all hopes of getting any compensation in the near future.

It was needless, he said, to describe the miserable plight of majority of displaced persons who had simply been reduced to a state of penury.

He further said that an S.O.S. had also been sent to Prime Minister Nehru and Mr. Ajit Prasad Jain, Union Rehabilitation Minister, requesting them to arrange for payment of compensation to displaced persons, without a day's delay. "They may come to an agreement with Pakistan when they can, but they must neither delay nor postpone payment of the compensation which is due to the displaced persons by all dictates of justice and fairplay", he stated.

Mr. Nehru Visits Meenakshi Temple

MADURAI, Oct. 3 (UPI): India's Prime Minister Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru was accorded a rousing reception by enthusiastic crowds when he arrived at Madurai aerodrome this afternoon. The Prime Minister's plane touched the ground at 3-30 p.m. This was Mr. Nehru's first visit to Madurai as Prime Minister of India.

The Prime Minister was accompanied by Mr. K. Kamaraja Nadar, President, Tamilnad Congress Committee, Mr. C. Subramaniam, Finance Minister and Mr. K. Rajaram Naydu, Parliamentary Secretary to the Finance Minister of Madras Government.

Even though the Prime Minister had gone through a strenuous programme in Madras for the past two days, he looked a picture of health, and cheerful.

In the evening, Mr. Nehru visited the famous Meenakshi temple here.

Indian Feelers For Big 4 Talks, At U.N.

U.N. (New York), Oct. 3 (UPI-AFP): The Indian delegation to the United Nations is at present putting out feelers of the 15 members of the General Assembly's bureau to see if a majority of them would recommend that an appeal to the Big Four to confer at head-of-state level be placed on the agenda, it was reported today. Indian delegate, Krishna Menon suggested the idea when he addressed the Assembly during last week's general debate.

SOUTH KOREAN TALKS OF WAR WITH INDIANS

SEOUL, Oct. 3 (UPI-AFP): The South Korean Foreign Minister, Chang Wo Cho accused today the Indian Custodian troops of "murder". He accused them also of "flagrant violation of human rights and the Armistice Agreement."

The South Korean Minister was commenting on the firing by the Indian troops on rioting war prisoners.

In a statement issued today, Chang warned that "Koreans shall be forced to take up arms" against the Indian Custodian Troops if they did not "rectify the evil act now being committed."

Chang said, the Neutral Nations Repatriation Commission had set up new rules contrary to the spirit and principle of the Armistice agreement so that they could compel the POWs to be repatriated against their free will.

Chang said: "India has professed to be neutral. But they are acting really as Communists. They frankly side with the North Korean and Chinese Communists by sending their armed forces to fight against us.

STOP PRESS

U. N. RESPONSIBILITY

PAN MUN JOM, Oct. 3 (UPI-AFP): Indian sources said here today that the United Nations would be held responsible for "any unilateral action" taken by South Korean troops against India in reprisal for the recent shooting of anti-Communist POWs.

NOW P.O.Ws CAN BE TRIED

PAN MUN JON, Oct. 3 (UPI-AFP): The Neutral Commission at a meeting at Pan Mun Jon today adopted disciplinary rules for P.O.Ws in Indian custody, empowering the Custodian Force to try any P.O.W. subject to the Geneva Convention and in the light of the Indian Army Act.

Situation In Naga Hills

Assam Congress Chief's Report

SIBSAGAR, Oct. 3 (UPI): Sri Bimala Prasad Chaliah, President Assam Pradesh Congress Committee, returned to Sibsagar last night after his twelve days, tour of different places in the Naga Hills during which he met important Naga leaders and had discussions with them regarding the present impasse in Naga Hills.

Explaining the mission of his tour, Sri Chaliah, said that as a result of refusal on the part of the Nagas to work the Constitution, the situation in the Naga Hills became unhappy and it was the desire of all that it should be resolved as soon as possible. He went with an appeal to them for a happy and peaceful solution of the present impasse by negotiations with leaders of India, to whom he proposed to make a similar appeal. He said that though his mission was successful to some extent, he thought that he had been able to bring about a better understanding.

Sri Chaliah will submit a report to the Assam Pradesh Congress Executive Committee and further action would be taken on the basis of its decision.

DOCK WORKERS DISCHARGED

CALCUTTA, Oct. 3 (UPI): Following settlement of dispute between the authorities of the Calcutta Port Commissioners and the workers under them, the first batch of 144 workers who went on hunger-strike in their workshop at Kidderpore and were arrested on charges of trespass and unlawful assembly, were discharged today by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, on the police report that the parties had amicably settled the case and that there was no evidence on the charge of unlawful assembly.

STEAMER STRIKES SUNKEN WRECK

OSLO, Oct. 3 (UPI-AFP): A Norwegian steamer, 7,246 ton "Norse Mountain" this morning struck a sunken wreck off Dungeness, in the English Channel.

The vessel was not, however, seriously damaged and was able to continue on her voyage.

Model of a tunnel in the Ghats in the Central Railway coach showing the method of widening without closing the line to running of trains.

Railway Centenary Exhibition Train

OPEN FOR PUBLIC AT V.T. FROM TOMORROW

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A BIRD'S eye view of the progress of the Indian Railways during the last 100 years is presented to the people through precision-built working models, charts and photographs displayed in the Railway Centenary Exhibition Train —now in town—will be thrown open to the public in Bombay from Monday, October 5.

The Exhibition Train which has already been viewed by nearly 3,00,000 of people during its halts at more than two dozen stations on the Central Railway can be viewed at No. 9 platform, Victoria Terminus, between 10 a.m. and 1 p.m. and 3 p.m. and 10 p.m. daily from October 5 for an initial run of 10 days.

A nominal charge of annas four per head will be collected from the sightseers. Though the initial run has been fixed for 10 days only, the train is likely to be "detained" for almost a month to meet the anticipated rush of crowds, it is reliably learnt.

PUCCA BANDOBUST

It is further learnt that the Railways have this time made "pucca" bundobast to control and regulate the crowds which would make repetition of stray ugly incidents witnessed during the Centenary celebrations "impossible", a railway official told this paper. Separate booking office has been opened for women visitors and if the response is good, a separate day might also be assigned for them.

The Train which has 14 coaches, contributed by almost all the different units of the Indian Railways, contains the pick of exhibits showed at the Centenary Exhibition at New Delhi recently.

PLAN EXHIBITS

The Planning Commission has seized the opportunity of popularising the Five Year Plan by means of realistic, scale models of the hydro-electric works like the Hirakud Project, charts of the Community Projects, and the progress charts showing the leeway made in the different fields of education, agriculture, scientific research etc. Notable exhibits depicting the progress of the Railways are the models of the Tuglakahad Hump Yard, 10 miles from New Delhi, the Darjeeling Himalayan Section Railway and Section of Golden Rock Workshop in Trichinapoli.

What would be perhaps prove to be the centre of attraction for the children and the grown-ups alike are a number of sets of "electric trains", complete with all details—multiple railway tracks, signals, control cabins, marshalling yards, station premises and even automatically operated rail crossings. To keep the kids moving would sure be some problem to the host of demonstrators who explain the intricate working of each model and exhibit!

A press party was this evening conducted round the vestibule train—you can walk from one coach to another—by Mr. Hira, the General Manager of the Central Railway, and other high officials.

The Central Railway which was given the honour of piloting the Broad Gauge Exhibition Train on the first stage of its All India tour, as being "the pioneer railway", will hand it over to the Western Railway at the end of the halt here, for exhibiting on their section.

Comet Pilot Leaves £92,680

LONDON, Oct. 3 (NAFEN): Captain Maurice William Haddon, pilot of the Comet airliner which crashed near Calcutta in May, left £92,680 sterling.

INDO-PAKISTAN BORDER TALKS

(Continued from Page 1)

delegation wanted "free movement" along the border in the East, but no agreement could be reached.

It is learnt that the Pakistan delegation expressed the fear that free movement at the border would lead to large-scale smuggling. The Indian side stressed the fact that smuggling was already there and the only way to stop it was to introduce free movement with certain "central regulations."

On the outstanding financial disputes between East and West Bengals some progress was made, but it was stated to be "very slow".

The minutes of discussion between the officers at the conference would now be placed before the two respective governments for further steps to be taken in this regard, it was learnt here tonight.

ARABS RESENT DEATH SENTENCE ON HADI

Demonstrations Against Cairo Judgment

BEIRUT, October 3 (NAFEN).

THE Cairo trial which sentenced to death a former Egyptian Prime Minister, is not receiving approbation in other Arab countries.

Commenting on the death sentence passed on Abdul Hadi, the Beirut Arabic daily, 'Al Jerida,' says if Hadi is to be hung because he did not advise Farouk about the lack of preparedness of the Egyptian Army when Egypt entered the Palestine War, then every Arab Minister who ordered Arab troops to enter that war should receive the same sentence, as none of the Arab armies were ready for battle.

"Two days ago the Jews attacked the Auja area on the Egyptian-Israeli frontier", the Paper writes, "and then a member of the Revolutionary Council said Egypt would know how to meet this attack and give the enemy a lesson." Then, the paper questions, "Is the Egyptian Army now in a position to crush Israel? If, however, the Egyptian Army is unprepared what will be Egypt's position now as the enemy have attacked?

"Doubtless she must go to war. Egypt will fight although she is not prepared and not even sure she will win. Such action would be taken by any country which respects itself and understands the meaning of integrity and sovereignty."

Then Al Jerida, addressing the Revolutionary Army Council says, "What Hadi did on May 15, 1948, is what you would do today should Israel attack again."

The Beirut Arabic daily, 'An Nahar', reports unconfirmed rumours from Cairo that mass demonstrations have taken place at the birth place of Ibarhim Abdul Hadi, condemned to die for treason. Demonstrators shouted, "Long live Abdul Hadi"—"Down with the country's enemies."

OPINION DIVIDED

The report continues to say members of the Revolutionary Council are divided among themselves regarding the death sentence passed on Hadi and the paper adds, it is expected the sentence will be commuted to one of life imprisonment, "despite the assurance of the Deputy Prime Minister, Abdul Nasser, that Hadi will be hanged."

OCTOBER 4, 1953.

Newsman Lifts 'Iron Curtain'

Light On Fantastic Confessions And Self-Accusation

AMERICAN newsman, William N. Oatis, who spent more than two years in a Red Czechoslovakian jail on espionage charges, stated that he signed admissions of his guilt as well as "hopped up" police versions of his actions because of his "absolute helplessness."

WILLIAM N. OATIS, Associated Press of America correspondent, who was released from Czechoslovakia's Pankrac prison in May 1953. Oatis was sentenced on July 4, 1951 to 10 years on trumped up charges of espionage.

Oatis Relates Story Of His Jail Life

OATIS, who was a foreign correspondent and Associated Press Bureau manager in Prague at the time of his arrest in 1951, told the story of his trial and imprisonment by the Reds in a series of copy right articles written for the A. P.

He attributed much of his difficulty to his "unofficial reporting"—the use of information he obtained outside the channels of official press, radio, or of handouts from the ministries of information and foreign affairs.

Oatis served more than two years of a 10-year term imposed for espionage against the so-called people's democratic republic of Czechoslovakia. Arrested with him were three other AP employees, all Czechs. They were Thomas Svoboda, who got 20 years; Paul Woydinek, 18 years, and Peter Muntz. 16 years. All three were interpreters or translators.

Why Pleaded Guilty

He told in detail how he was suspected of a plot with Lt. Col. George I. Atwood, Military Attache of the U. S. Embassy in Prague because of an association which grew out of the fact that Atwood and Oatis had attended the Japanese language school of the Military Intelligence Service at the University of Michigan.

Oatis, who was freed and returned to the U. S. last May, described the trial before a five-judge panel headed by presiding Judge Jaroslav Novak, and his sentence to "ten years' deprivation of freedom". Oatis said he was advised by his lawyer "Dr. Bartos" to accept the sentence. He said:

"I had pleaded guilty. Fourteen people had testified against me, and I was one of them. A denial of my guilt in the face of all that would get me nowhere. There was no use to appeal on the question of guilt."

Oatis said he asked to be sent somewhere where he could do some useful work. But he said he went back to a prison cell and after 24 months and 23 days, he was pardoned.

The newsman related the dangers of a western correspondent working in Eastern Europe, and how the Czechs issued accreditation and identity cards to journalists on a limited time basis. Although a newsmen's copy was not censored, he said, if the Ministry of Information disapproved of the reports the accreditation was lifted.

Oatis said he forgot "who were the people that really mattered."

"They were Czechs that did not like Americans, unless the Americans happened to be Communists or Communist Sympathizers. They were the Secret Police....They are the men with the most to do in preparing political propaganda trials in Czechoslovakia."

Oatis said the Czechs were "suspicious of me from the day I entered Czechoslovakia (from London in June 1950."

Oatis continued:

"An innocent though incautious act of mine two months later strengthened their suspicions. That act prompted the authorities to stop my accreditation at the end of September. But they did not tell me the reason and I could not guess. I asked and got permission to stay and work as usual without accreditation. A few weeks later I was invited to a confidential meeting with a secret police official.

Mystery Man

"On that occasion, a police agent posing as a Ministry employee struck up an acquaintance with me. Several times after that, he invited me to dinner.

"I went along trying to figure out this mystery man. He fished for information on the United States Embassy. He suggested that I use Embassy communications channels to send news out of the country. And he finally tried to get me to work for him.

"If his object was to provoke me to a clear violation of the law and catch me redhanded in it, he got nowhere. If his aim was to turn me into a police spy, he failed in that too. But he did give me some 'unofficial' information and this was used against me at my trial. He also did something for me that I looked at the time like a favour. In February 1951, he helped get my accreditation restored.

"That same month, a secret police agent was shot and killed in Prague. Soon after, the police started arresting acquaintances of mine. They were also acquaintances of a man I had heard of but never met—another mystery man. He was a Czech refugee that, for reasons unknown to me passed back and forth between Czechoslovakia and Western Germany. Three of my employees knew this refugee. These employees were arrested one by one—first Svoboda, then Woydinek, then Muntz.

"On April 23, the police arrested me, too, searched my office and seized notes, news stories, messages and other material....."

He told how he and the others were subjected severe interrogation. He said he was not beaten nor given injections of anything besides "a sugar and vitamin solution" for his health. He declared however:

"Prisoners make fantastic confessions primarily, I think, because they feel that that is their only chance to save something out of the wreckage. They do so because they feel that that is what the police want them to do and that unless they do what the police want, they are lost."

The 39-year-old newsman, who has spent several months resting and under medical treatment, told them of his arrival in Prague, which seemed normal and peaceful on the surface, but "underneath there were dark and terrible depths."

He said that on his arrival he got his first glimpse of Ruzyne Prison, the secret jail for political prisoners where he was later imprisoned.

Oatis said that the only prison well known by the people was Pankrac where the Communist regime held its propaganda trials. But it was in Ruzyne Prison that men and women suspected of treason, espionage and sabotage paced their cells, or were questioned for hours before breaking down and accusing themselves and taking the consequences.

Oatis received his credentials and was asked by a Ministry of Information Press Office to "report the good as well as the bad" in Czechoslovakia. Oatis added that sounded like "objective reporting."

He added:

"A shadow of the things to come arose during my second night in Prague. I awoke to knocking on the door of my hotel. Six men in street clothes pushed past me into the room. And presently, as I stood there in pyjamas, one of the men was trying to tell me something.

"But I could not get it—it was in Czech. I telephoned the desk downstairs, and up came a bellhop that knew English. These men, he explained were policemen. They wanted to see my money. The spokesman of the crew counted my dollars and pounds, and saw that they tallied with the currency declaration I had made on entering Czechoslovakia. No black market money there.

Third Degree

"The men walked out, and I went back to sleep. That was my first meeting with the secret police. And it set the pattern for my shifting states of mind in the months that followed, for the ebb and flow of my awareness of their menacing presence.

"Ten months to the day after I entered Czechoslovakia, the Secret Police arrested me.

"They held me six days at Bartholomew Street police station. Then they took me to Ruzyne Prison. And there I stayed for the rest of my time in Czechoslovakia. For over two years. For 24-1/2 months. For 754 days, and a little more—for 18,000 long, long hours."

Of the political prisoners in Ruzyne—many of their relatives thought they were in Pankrac—Oatis wrote:

".... They sat or stood in bare offices, through long hours, all day and far into the night while hard-eyed men grilled them, wheedled them, mocked them, stormed at them, breaking them down to accuse themselves and take the consequences.

"And after that they shuffled back, pale and shaken, to their cells to wait and wonder—to wonder how long this misery would last and what would come after it."

Efforts by Czech Secret Police to trap him and the tale of "news tips" fed to him by an employee of the Prime Minister's Press Department were then related.

Oatis said he was summoned in Nov. 1950 to the Prague Office that issued residence permits to foreigners in Czschoslovakia. He had been working as an AP correspondent by extension of his residence permit, after cancellation of his working permit at the end of September.

A strange man, whose face was the "pallor of a dead fish" and a second man acting as interpreter faced him. Oatis said:

"This, I thought with a little chill inside, is what a secret policeman looks like—something like an unhealthy lizard, come from some sunless cave."

The man then said that a citizen of Czechoslovakia is under arrest and had mentioned Oatis' name, Oatis said he was surprised. The man pulled out a typewritten sheet of paper that had been torn to pieces and pasted together again.

"That," I replied," looks like a letter that a man named Jan Stransky wrote in my office one Sunday last August."

Oatis added:

"I told the story:—Stransky, a labour camp inmate on a Sunday pass had walked into my office and told me he was looking for his former employer, Russell Jones of the United Press Bureau of Prague, with the idea of talking to him about getting his old job back when he should be free again. Since Stransky could not find Jones, he wrote that letter in my office and I gave it to Jones when I saw him next day at the Student Congress. Jones tore the letter up and threw it away, right there."

Oatis said he didn't know what was in the letter.

The man then advised Oatis against "unofficial reporting" which meant taking news from other than official sources. The man, upon being asked about his identity, said "just call me 'the boss.'

Later the interpreter said he himself was not a policeman but worked in the press department of Prime Minister Antonin Zapotocky's office. He said he was Antonin Kratochvil.

Oatis said he was invited out about every two weeks by Kratochvil who was "a fascinating puzzle to me." Oatis added:

"On one hand, he spoke familiarly of events in the Prime Minister's office. On the other he talked about meeting 'our mutual friend' and reading the file the police kept on me. I was careful what I said to him and I was careful to pick up my share of the checks.

"Once he tipped me off that a Slovak bishop was to be tried in Kosice (three Slovak Bishops later were tried in Bratislava) the next time he saw me, he asked if I had made a story out of his tip. I said I had not.

"I gave it to you to help you," he told me.

"'I didn't think they'd like it' I replied.

"'I don't think they would have,'" he said, and laughed.

Kratochvil once suggested that Oatis send a story through the U.S. Embassy, but he refused. Oatis said that Kratochvil told him his accreditation was to be restored, and it soon was.

Oatis said:

"I thought I had won—on in a fight to convince the Secret Police that I was a legitimate foreign correspondent and not a spy. But I forgot something that Kratochvil had told me the day we met. "you're all right, 'he said,' unless they want you for a propaganda trial."

Castle Episode

At the time of his arrest, his bureau's staff had been cut in half by the arrest of three of his employees. One day, said Oatis, Miroslav (Mike) Hustak, a Czech who formerly worked for Pan American Airways until flights to Prague halted, came to the office and said he had a story and showed Oatis a photograph.

Oatis said:

"It was a picture of the front of an old castle....Hustak said this was Kolodej castle, northeast of Prague. On one barred windows was an 'X' in green ink. Pasted on the back of the print was a typewritten note in Czech which Hustak translated for me. It stated that Dr. Vlado Clementis, former Czechoslovak foreign minister, had been held until recently in the chamber marked. The note said the information came from 'a militiaman named Jan.'"

Oatis said that Hustak said he got the picture from an acquaintance who knok about the interrogation of Clementis, arrested the previous January on spy charges.

Hustak wanted to sell the story, but Oatis told him he didn't buy any. Hustak left the picture and Oatis said he put it in his desk.

Moments later six men rushed into the AP office, and flashed a card stating they were from the State Security Police, the most widely feared group in Czechoslovakia.

Oatis said he was forced to empty his pockets, and the plainclothesmen found a "little black notebook" and then the photograph Hustak had left. In the book were names of High Security Officers reported arrested in a purge that began with the

(Continued on Page 15 Col. 2)

POLICE TAMPER WITH THE TESTIMONY OF SUSPECTS

HE FIGHTS TO CONQUER

Andhra Kesari Prakasam

By T. D. JAGADESAN

ANDHRA Kesari T. Prakasam strode through the politics of Andhra like an embittered Colossus. For many, sacrifice in the national cause, assured personal victory. But for Prakasam it was always a hardy annual. A born fighter for a cause, he never gave quarter to his political opponents, nor sought any. The inauguration of the Andhra State is personal victory for Prakasam and it is a rare example how an individual achievement can be a national boon.

WELLINGTON once said that the presence of Napolean on the field equalled to forty-thousand men. And Pandit Nehru ought to have felt like that famous Briton when he thought of Prakasam on the treasury benches of Andhra Government. Prakasam is, perhaps, the most controversial figure in history whose political past hardly assured a future.

The scintillating facets to his personality are so varied and diversified that they promise food for at least a couple of volumes. I shall, therefore, attempt at only a profile of a most venerable personality under whom I had had the good fortune to work as a journalist.

Every five years or so there was a rumour that Prakasam had become a back-number; that his power had waned; that his force was spent; that he was in the scrap-heap. Soon after there would arise a crisis, sent by the Fates as it were, to show that the rumour was merely wishful thinking and that Prakasam's stature, if it could ever be bigger, had become more enormous. To assess the impact of this phenomena on the political scene of the South in the early 'twenties, a fleeing survey of the history of his times is necessary.

India of the early 'twenties was passing through a period of political storm, and consequent unrest. The alien Government and their representatives here at home were making frantic attempts at political consolidation on the one hand, and violent suppression of the rising tide of nationalism, on the other. The advent of Gandhiji gave the Nation a new revolutionary weapon to fight against foreign domination—the weapon of 'satyagraha' or non-violent non-co-operation.

As long as Gandhiji remained at the helm, it was given only to a few chosen leaders in the Provinces to educate, in the first phase, the masses on the doctrine of 'satyagraha', and to implement, in the next phase, the directives of the Congress from time to time.

The genius of Gandhiji lay in the ease with which he cast heroes out of common clay. Rajen Babu was Bihar's strongman. Pandit Motilal Nehru was the idol of Uttar Pradesh. Kripalani was the coming man of Sind. Bombay was the fortress of Vithalbhai J. Patel. Gujerat produced the Sardar. Bengal stood behind C. R. Das. Tamilnad rallied round S. Srinivasa Iyengar. And the 20 million Andhras responded like one man to the ANDHRA KESARI Prakasam.

Andhra Kesari

The sobriquet ANDHRA KESARI means the Lion of Andhra. This heroic honorific came to be associated with Prakasam much earlier than when most other equally distinguished contemporaries remained as simple as Mr. Smith. It is, however, difficult to imagine whether a more apt sobriquet could have been chosen for Prakasam. Neither the hand of time nor the passage of events could mellow the Andhra Lion. In Andhra politics, in spite of many crowned Kings, Prakasam remains the uncrowned King till this day.

During the Gandhian era, the National leaders were called upon to play a dual role, opposed in character and psychology. On the field of national struggle, the leaders were required to mobilise, train and lead the masses, and on the constructive side, they were simultaneously called upon to canalise the productive energies of the people in the charka campaign, Khadi development, rural uplift, Harijan welfare and the like.

This emphasis on dual personality of leaders acted as a sort of basic qualification to leadership. And only those who combined these qualities were called upon to take up the stewardship in their respective provinces, and wider spheres of influence. Prominent in the Andhra political arena of the early 'twenties, Prakasam was the only leader who not only projected this dual personality to a remarkable extent.

However unpartisan and detached attitude one may adopt, it is almost impossible today to speak of things in India, without a reference to caste or creed or linguism. Judged by linguistic canons, it cannot be said that Prakasam is a leader of the Andhras only. He was in fact, as much loved and as much popular in Tamilnad as he is in Andhra.

Game Of Politics

Politics is gambling: Politician is a gambler and Prakasam is a master gambler with high stakes. As an artist's goal is recognition, so a politician's goal is power. Nothing could prevent Prakasam from taking a head-long plunge on the darkest night, if that could bring him power: In his hunt for power, he had bypassed parties, convictions, precedents, conventions and the like hurdles only to find that the Princess Power had just been eloped! But then Prakasam is a hard-boiled suitor to whom wooing is more a profession than a pastime.

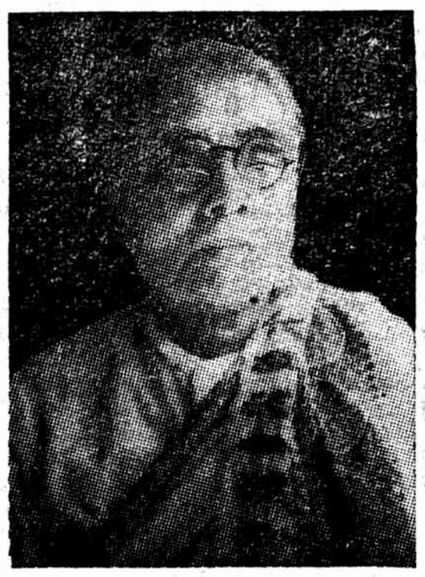
Revenue Minister

In 1936, the Congress decided as an experiment to accept office, and formed the first Congress-led Ministries in seven out of eleven provinces in India, excluding the Princely States. The Madras Congress Ministry was headed by Mr. C. Rajagopalachari with Prakasam as Revenue Minister. Deeply ingrained in his nature is his quality of not second-fiddling to anyone, more so the Congress higher-ups. Before he hesitated to toe their line, others adjusted themselves to Prakasam's moods.

A veteran tactician that Prakasam is, he knows best when to give in, and when to stand firm. Even in that seemingly unimportant role, Prakasam was in his element—by compiling a most disturbing report of the day—a report on the abolition of the zamindari system. Although Rajaji considered the report a pioneering one, undoubtedly much ahead of their times, he was as usual shrewd enough to foresee that even a discussion on the report in the Assembly would precipitate a political crisis. With the result the report was shelved.

Never Spares

We have seen that the politician's goal is power, and once he is dethroned undeservedly, he turns vindictive. This trait is inexorably woven in the texture of human nature, and as far as one could see, no amount of indoctrination of philosophy or self-discipline could expunge this vindictive trait.



Prakasam

Premier Prakasam was dethroned in 1947 from office of the Chief Minister of Madras Province by a clique inside the Congress Legislature Party. And what could be more alarming was the fact that the whole sordid affair took place under the nose of Gandhiji. Prakasam naturally took this as the unkindest cut. However, when the verdict came from the people's representatives, he cheerfully and without regrets laid down the office, for trained in the Parliamentary constitutionalism, he knows full well that the fortunes of a politician like those of a gambler are subject to wild fluctuations.

Disillusioned

After stepping down from the 'gadi', Prakasam patiently waited to see how the Congress which he, more than anyone else in the South nursed so long and so well, responded to the problems of the post-independence era. The aftermaths of freedom, so far as the administration and the Congress were concerned, are too recent to compel recapitulation here. Opportunists and power-grabbers have infiltrated into the rank and file of the Congress.

It has to be pointed out here that it was Prakasam who was, perhaps, the earliest politician to foresee the coming disaster of power cliques.

Maker Of Andhra

Even if the credit of conceiving a separate Andhra state goes to someone else, the kudos for delivering the goods go to Prakasam. During 1952 when the death of Potti Sriramulu had changed the course of events, Prakasam rode the whirlwind and directed the storm and brought the state-wide agitation to a successful conclusion with the historic announcement of Pandit Nehru, envisaging a brave new province in the near future. Verily Prakasam is the Father of the Andhra State, and he has thus carved out for himself a niche in the affections of the generations of Andhra to come.

A Volcano

Prakasam displays so many positive characteristics and sources of power that one scarcely knows how to begin. Obviously his good qualities far outride his bad. Although there is no easy way to analyse the paradoxes of Prakasam, one outstanding trait in which almost everyone would agree (many grudgingly) is his courage, physical, mental and moral. You look his most peaceful mood and his countenance gives the impressions of Mt. Etna!

Prakasam is pledged to the cult of non-possession. He had spent and continues to spend freely without the harrowing thoughts of morrow. And whatever he spends, he spends the major portion of it on laudable public causes. Few are his personal wants, and they are not costly. In point of sacrifice of personal wealth for the Nation's cause, Prakasam easily tops the all-India scroll of honour. It is, perhaps, common knowledge that he had pumped into "Swarajya" his personal fortune of many lakhs to keep it going for twelve long years. The paper might have continued but for the interference of the Madras High Court.

"Swarajya" was the most powerful Nationalist organ of the day. Much of the political awakening of the South was directly attributable to the virile

OCTOBER I SAW FULFILMENT OF HIS LIFE AMBITION

knows how to begin. Obviously columns and the unifying influence of "Swarajya". Therefore, even the faintest idea of such a powerful paper becoming extinct for the simple reason as want of funds was abominal to Editor Prakasam. Without the least hesitation, he threw open his private fortune to rejuvenae the paper.

Prakasam looks upon money as only a means to an end, and not an end in itself. And the passage of so many bitter years does not seem to alter his attitude to money. Sacrifice for sacrifice's sake holds the greatest fascination for Prakasam.

Trouncing Opposition

Prakasam is a hard-hitting task-master in politics. And how hard he hits, only his rivals could tell. By nature, he is never sentimental, particularly when it came to dealings with the plotting and intriguing rivals. He used to sledge-hammer them without an atom of compassion.

Speaking of Soviet Russia, Churchill once coined the epigram: "It is a riddle inside an enigma of a mystery." This most telling epigram could be applied to the complex personality of Prakasam. No one can claim to have known his mind fully. Even to his own Party colleagues, he remained a sort of mystery. The only satisfactory explanation as far as I can see is that he simply likes mystery, subterfuges and indirect tactics in general for their own sake; still another explanation is that the structure and shape of events and his position compelled him to remain in enigmatic reservation, although it may be against his natural inclinations.

The Parliamentarian in Prakasam is a standing problem to any Speaker in India. In the heart of hearts, Prakasam seems to hold that constitutional nice-ties, Westminster precedents, Commons' conventions are all mere convenient garbs to be assumed or discarded at pleasure!

With the result the party labels like "Congress" "KMPP" "PSP" "INDEPENDENT" "ASSOCIATED MEMBER" are all mere disc badges to Prakasam. May be, he has many more in his pocket. He owes allegiance to only one man inside and outside parties and that is to himself.

Plays 'Cricket'

Prakasam loves fair-play in all departments of life, and therefore rightly expects others also to play cricket. Underhand deals, back-the-scene moves, loose talks, and the like shady transactions he hates intensely. One great weakness is his readiness to call a spade a spade whether you like it or not. This must have been a constant source of irritation to his colleagues. If one attempts to hit him below the belt, one is sure to meet a master-intriguer in the person of Prakasam. When you are only just scheming against him, you may be perhaps late to discover that the old man is already at your throat.

His whole attitude towards caste, creed, community, sect and such other social distinctions is in keeping with his great stature. If there is any leader of consequence who could be said to have successfully risen above these social "isms" it is Prakasam in the South.

Prakasam is not a fatalist, and as such he displays no respect for the tribe of astrologers, palmists, sooth-sayers and fortune-tellers. He never consults the stars, but faces events as they break upon him in a manly and sobre way. And if anything goes wrong, he blames the other side. Although a firm but silent believer in the omnipotency of the Unseen, Prakasam rarely invokes the Gods to the aid of men or waxes into prayerful moods.

If Churchill and Eden are said to be complimentary forces in the British politics today, the same could be said of the Prakasam—Viswanatham axis in Andhra. Prakasam seldom takes anyone into confidence. But nurtured under this ancient Tanguturi oak, Viswanathan is a worthy member of the inner circle of Prakasam. Here is at least one leader in the South who could not be accused of not chiseling a worthy successor.

Prakasam is not born great, but he fought through and became great. Still in spite of this gruelling saga of struggle spread-over a life time, he continues to face life as cheerfully as one would face strawberry cream. He is neither an escapist nor a defeatist, but a classic example to that meaningful American expression "go-getter".

Even with his crowning on the Andhra 'gadi', the struggle has not ended for him. If anything, it has just begun.

OCTOBER 4, 1953.

OUR DELHI LETTER — *FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT*

ALL PUBLICITY AND NO DECISION

State Ministers Shirk The Issue Of Land Reforms

NEW DELHI, (By Air).

A Conference of State Ministers of Agriculture was held here during the week. It was, as usual a great success, so far as the publicity was concerned. A publicity campaign was conducted for almost two weeks.

First, the various items of the agenda and then the day-to-day progress of the Conference were publicised. Here are four of the decisions of the Conference:

1. "The Conference recommended that the jurisdiction of the Patwaries should be reduced, wherever it was in excess and that each District Officer should have the help of a trained statistical officer."

2. "The States were urged to enact legislation on livestock improvement."

3. "The Conference recommended that surveys for the assessment of the Grow More Food Campaign should be extended to all types of agricultural production schemes and to all the states."

4. "The Conference felt that land reforms and ceilings on holdings were matters for the National Development Council and to ensure uniformity in legislation the States were asked to consult the Government of India at the time of drafting bills."

Why Shirk Decision ?

Here was a conference of responsible State Ministers presumably convened to take decisions. In reality the conference became an advisory body, which made mere recommendations, which may or may not be accepted by the States. The issue was why did not the Ministers reach definite decisions, which would have been binding on their Governments? If they had no power to commit their Governments, some others with requisite authority should have been invited to the Conference.

The type of work the Conference did is regularly being done by the Central Government without the huge waste of public money. What should normally happen as a follow-up to this Conference would be to organise a Conference Section in the Ministry of Agriculture. This section will get the proceedings neatly printed. They will be circulated to the States, whose replies will be properly indexed for the next Conference.

Dr. Punjabrao's "guru" in publicity, Mr. Jairamdas Daulat Ram, as Food and Agriculture Minister months. These conferences also had six conferences in three took similar decisions, which might adorn the National Archives on a future date.

Cultural Scholarship

The policy of the Ministries at the Centre and of the State Governments has a familiar pattern. The Agriculture and Education Ministries are aggressively expanding at the Centre. Education and Agriculture are subjects, which were transferred to the States in 1921. Primary education, in due course, became the responsibility of the municipal bodies and secondary and university education, became the responsibility of the State Governments.

The Central Education Ministry made the first inroad by giving grants to non-Central Universities. It has now attacked the local self-government arena by offering subsidy for primary education. It is doing it under the cover of solving the problem of unemployment. And while hundreds are starving of education in India for want of money, the Central Ministry of Education has been operating a scheme of cultural scholarships under which 68 scholarships of Rs. 200 each, exclusive of capitation, tuition and examination fees, also to be paid by India, are awarded to students of non-Indian origin every year. Apart from other basic objections, Indian students residing with the foreigners may develop an inferiority complex as the majority of them are not in a position to receive Rs. 200 a month as their allowance from their parents.

Registered Unemployed

A press note issued by the Government made the following disclosures:—

"The number of registered unemployed with the Employment Exchanges at the end of August 1953 was 4,93,391. The number that sought assistance at the Employment Exchanges during the month was 1,14,203. A shortage of highly skilled compounders, electricians and technicians continued to be fairly widespread. On the other hand, applicants for employment as clerks were surplus every year."

This is the Education Ministry's record, after six years of Congress rule. Meanwhile a Scientific Manpower Committee was appointed It made its report. A University Commission was appointed. It also made its report. And lastly, a Secondary Commission was appointed. It has also made its report. More Universities were added during the Congress regime, including a rural University.

In his broadcast, the Education Minister made a historic pronouncement, namely that "we have to remould our system of education and so organise it that a great majority of our people, after completing their Secondary Examination, should be absorbed in the various professions, industries, handicrafts, etc. Only a small proportion should pursue higher education in the Universities and their number should not exceed the capacity of the society to make good use of them."

This is a profound statement, which had been before the country, at least for the last 30 years. Even the Sapru Committee on Unemployment in Uttar Pradesh was aware of it. The issue is, what has the Central Ministry of Education been doing for the last six years to implement it. Has it, so far devised any plan to restrict the number of students seeking admission to the universities? Then again, a lot of tax-payer's money was spent on foreign scholarship scheme. It will interest the public to know whether those foreign trained Indians were absorbed in service.

The policy of expansion is interlinked with the plan for giving grants-in-aid. The Union Ministries, for example, suggest an improvement in teachers' salaries. The States are only too willing, provided the Centre gave the necessary grant. It is suggested that the States should improve the cattle breed. They all welcome the proposal, of course, if the Centre finances it. This has become the normal feature. Side by side, the States are very jealous of their autonomy. They will stand no interference from the Centre in their internal affairs.

Mr. V. K. Krishna Menon explaining a knotty point to Mr. John Foster Dulles, American Secretary of State before an U. N. General Assembly meeting.

BEHIND ZECH PRISON BARS

(Continued from Page 13 Col. 5)

imprisonment of Brno Communist leader Otto Sling.

One man said "Spionazi"—meaning espionage.

Oatis said he was taken to a police headquarters where he was questioned.

Letter To Wife

American news correspondent William N. Oatis then said that during long hours of questioning by Red Czechoslovakian officials he argued frequently with them about their "rewritten accounts of his testimony.

The Associated Press newsman, who was imprisoned in Prague on espionage charges, told of the interrogation and re-vamping of his statements. He told how a "referenct"—a person who questioned him and prepared him for trial had taken down his statements and then rewritten them inaccurately. He added:

"Gradually it became apparent he wanted not the facts as I knew them, but as he would have liked them to be."

Oatis told also how he wanted to write to his wife Laurabelle in St. Paul, Minn. He added:

"The referent asked me what I wanted to say in the letter. I told him and he left the room. Pretty soon he came back with something written in Czech.... The referent had written the letter for me.

"It was fantastic. It made me say that I had been 'caught in espionage' that I had told all and that I wanted to live 'a clean, new life.'

"'Keep your hopes high', it wound up, 'and trust the justice of the Czechoslovak people, who are working for peace.'

"I said 'when my wife reads this, she'll think I've gone crazy.'

"But Vilda (an interpreter) reminded me 'your wife is clever—she'll understand.'

"The referent insisted the letter would go out that way or not at all. So I copied it in my own handwriting, and he sent it. That was the first statement I signed that was quite out of character and patently phony. Once they had got me to sign that one it was easier for them."

He related how Judge Novak, chairman of the Senate of the State Court of Prague, read what he said was the indictment. He added:

'Nowhere was there any mention of the paragraphs of the law under which I was indicted. I stood accused formally of espionage for the U. S. Government. Words that the referent put into my mouth by putting them into my 'protocol' were used to show I had sent news stories on the arrests of former foreign minister Vlado Clementis and Otto Sling, eposed Brno Communist leader with intent to advise 'the American espionage net' which of its strongpoints in Czechoslovakia had fallen, so that it could regroup."

Stinking

Living in a Czechoslovakia prison is like being buried alive and a cell is like a tomb.

Thus said Associated Press newsman William N. Oatis who was pardoned after serving 24 months and 23 days of a 10-year sentence. He was freed by President Antonin Zapotocky following a letter to the Czech official from his wife.

Telling of Ruzyne prison, where he was locked up, Oatis said:

"The remarkable thing about the place was that everybody in it, with a few exceptions, was awaiting trial; he was not a convict; not even—for many months of his stay there—a defendant to an indictment, but a suspect. He was denied bail; denied visits from relatives; even denied access to a lawyer until after his indictment.

The air in these cells stank; so the guards turned up their noses on entering. The all-metal and masonry construction made the places chilly. Sunlight seldom penetrated the cubicles and the heating was irregular.

"Several times I was in a call two weeks without even once getting beyond the door, even to go down the hall for a shower bath....Being kept so close and in such uncertainty drives some prisoners crazy."

He added:

"Like all prisoners in Ruzyne, I was forbidden newspapers, magazines and radio, though I could read books.

"All the news I got there could be written handily on the head of a pin. From cellmates that had come there after me I heard that Winston Churchill was again British Prime Minister,

Oatis said that last November he asked a police officer who had won the U. S. election and he "put me off." Two months later, he said the officer told him it was Gen. Douglas MacArthur. Oatis added that five days before his release, he received some cartoons from the New Yorker magazine. On the back was a mention of how "President and Mrs. Eisenhower" were on hand at a ceremony and how the band played "hail to the chief."

NATUROPATH'S WAY TO HEALTH

LIVING FOR HEALTH AND HAPPINESS: By R. M. Somasundaram, 21/286, Government Colony, Khar, Bombay 21. Price Rs. 2/4/-.

AMONG the different ways devised by man to lead a healthy life, Naturopathy is now gaining ground. From the sharp contrast between the healthy lives led by animals and the diversity of diseases which attack the human being, it is evident that our artificial mode of living is the root cause of all our physical ills.

The 'Nature-Cure' system asks us to revert to the simpler life led by our forefathers and promises good health in return. Its teaching is very simple to grasp and to practise. Main stress is laid on proper diet and adequate rest.

Drugging our system with foreign poisons in order to suppress the symptoms of a disease is the most foolish thing a person can do according to a Naturopath. Nature's healing agents are ever willing to cure our ills, and they are pure air, pure water and sunshine. We should allow them to cure our diseases and should not put up artificial barriers in the shape of medicine.

These ideas are not new, but they are presented with a refreshing novelty in "Living For Health And Happiness." It is a book that offers pleasant and instructive reading in a lucid style. The language is simple and forceful and the ideas are arranged in an organic development.

Mr. Somasundaram has personally experienced effective cures through nature-cure treatment, and in a spirit of grateful recognition he has tried to make others share the blessing through this little book. He has succeeded in his mission, for his words bears the convincing stamp of experience and cannot but impress the readers. Some of the quotations used are very interesting. The theories of relaxed activity and vital economy will beyond doubt prove helpful to the modern man whose energy is frittered away in a hundred directions, and is very poorly replaced.

This book gives all the main principles of Naturopathy in a nut-shell and will be a fine introduction to the subject for all those who are interested in health and its problems.

—D. G. P.

SPORTSCRIPT

By Dribbler

'Umpires' Storm

The hockey umpires 'storm' is now at full speed due to the cold treatment subjected by the Bombay Hockey Association against a 7-point plan laid down by the Bombay Provincial Hockey Association. The parent-body asked for a reply from the BHUA by September 25, but 14 clear days notice was not sufficient it seems and no reply has been received from the honorary secretary.

The BPHA's sub-committee have been so vexed about the attitude taken by the BHUA that they have decided to refer the matter to the managing committee for necessary action when they meet on October 7. They were even prepared to receive a reply saying that the umpire's decisions would be conveyed after that body got its members together and discussed the whole affair. But nothing of the sort has happened.

The umpires caused enough of a squable last year and the BPHA were in a fix when outstation teams threatened not to take part in Bombay tournaments because of the poor supervision. One umpire had to be removed to hospital and an entire team suspended. The standard of supervision had fallen badly and nothing was being done about it.

Now with barely a week to get the hockey season afloat, the BPHA are faced with the lack of umpires problem. With no reply, their position has grown worse and only disaffiliation or suspension of the BHUA will now solve their problem.

Non-co-operation has always been a 'stumbler' in the way of our progress in every sphere of sport. Umpires, referees and officials have a duty to perform and unless they put their heart and soul into it nothing valuable will accrue.

Coaching Fever

The question of coaching youngsters seems to be growing like an epidemic. The latest has been the Bombay Cricket Association who have drawn out a non-interfering plan for a period of 4 to 5 years, with 6 months training each year, for school boys between the ages of 13 and 16.

Veteran Parsi cricketer, Homi Vazifdar, will be the natural choice of coach with V. J. Divecha, H. N. Contractor and L. P. Jai as committee members. The question of remuneration for the coach may prove to be a problem, but I dare so Homi is so avaricious and with sport in mind he will be satisfied with Rs. 500 that is being doled out by tight fisted BCA.

The number of coaching schemes for youngisers is increasing day by day. The Tairsee Memorial scheme is already afloat, the Rajasthan Club one is well establshed, while Sunder have it in a small way. The more the merrier, but let there be no clash and let there be no overlapping. The more the youngsters that receive these benefits, so much the better for our fast dwindling game of cricket.

There were quite a number of schoolboys and oldsters, as well, to welcome back to India on Wednesday morning on board the S.S. "Himalaya" six Indian professional cricketers — Vinoo Mankad, Polly Umrigar, Gul Mahomed, Ramchand, C. S. Nayudu and Aby Abraham, after their engagements with Lancashire League Cricket clubs.

There is no need to lay stress on the performances of Vinoo Mankad and Polly Umrigar because both figured so prominently that the final outcome was a battle between the two and Mankad's Club, Haslingden came off with flying colours.

The others were also back after a very successful season. They enjoyed the hospitality of the British sportsmen and were all praise for British cricket and their sportsmen.

Disastrous

The performance of the Indian team against Scotland and Holland was disastrous. Six-one and nine-nil respectively, and four matches yet to be played. Will the tally improve?

I have been reliably informed that the cold and boggy ground have been having an adverse effect on our girls. They will have to do without the services of skipper Betty Catchick, who has suffered a leg injury. Quite disastrous.

Social Success

The Indian women's hockey team, first ever to leave the shores of this country on a tour, seems to have made a big hit in the social whirl, but there seems to be no hitting on the field and the goal tally seems to be going against them by the half dozen. As a team they are a social success!

Itinerary

The tour committee of the Board of Control for Crcket in India seems to be in the sleeping mood. With just a week left for the Commonwealth Circus to arrive no finalization of the team's itinerary seems to be made. Jaipur is now being granted a match. After all this is a 'circus' stage for the silver jubilee celebrations of the Committee, who do not know the exact date the organisation was founded.

SuspensionsLifted

The W.I.F.A. seemed quite generous last Saturday evening when they lifted the suspensions on six players—Walter D'Souza and Parab of I.C.L. ('sine die'); Azavedo, Bhimrao, Baylon D'Souza and Pimpalgaokar of BEST (to the end of the season).

The lifting of the suspensions was not unexpected as the approach to the problem was handled carefully and cordially by I.C.L.'s soccer president, Mr. Rungta.

He consulted WIFA's able secretary, Mr. Ziauddin and understood the important point that the State has first right-over its players and the Association should have been informed by the I.C.L. Club and the players concerned about their intentions to play or not.

As this was not done, Mr. Rungta called together his two players and got them to do the needful. There was no shame in it. It is good to admit one's mistake.

But, the events that led to the removal of the suspensions read like a dramatic suspense thriller and concluded similarly. Mr. Shankerlal, a patron of I.C.L. knew the decision by Friday evening and he kept waving the 'plane tickets even before the W.I.F.A.'s committee had passed judgment. Imagine how the committee room functions today?

Walter and Parab flew to Calcutta the same evening and helped their side draw with East Bengal in the final. Walter is back in town because his leave expired, but few will know that Walter's heart was palpitating off Nagpur when the plane bearing him from Calcutta had one of its engines dead, due to technical trouble.

Members of the Indian women's hockey team got down to practice soon after arrival in England for the International matches, now being played at Folkestone, picture shows Miss Margaret McLeod of Hyderabad complete with her leg-guards just before practice.

Murphy-Mermaid Contestants

WITH barely a month left for the holding of the Million Dollar Mermaid Swimming Contest sponsored by Murphy Radio at the M.G.O. Pool, practically every state organisation has decided to send their strongest team.

Bombay have already chosen the following:—Men:—S. Bajaj, R. Engineer, S. Kini, B. Chandnani, P. Prabhu, L. Kotadia, Adi Lam, K. Sampat, K. P. Thakkar, A. D. Vaidya, K. P. Thakkar, T. T. Dand.

WOMEN:—Dolly Nazir, Aloo Mistry, V. Volge, Purvez Bhatina, Mrs. R. K. Thanawalla.

A further trial is being arranged on October 2 and another announcement with pensketches will be made in these columns.

The pensketches of a few of the competitors to represent Bombay State are given below:

KISHORE SAMPAT has qualified himself as a water polo player and is the captain of the victorious P. M. Hindu Bath's "B" team in the Golwala League.

Sampat.

Sampat is 20 years old and working in the leather business—the Gold Filled Leather Works factory after passing from the G. T. High School in Bombay.

Sampat took up to swimming in 1945 and has to his credit championship cups in the 100 and 200 metres breast-stroke.

MISS VIDYA COLGE, P.M.'s only woman representative at the 'Murphy Million Dollar contest' is only 15 years old and studies at the Damodar Thackersey Kayanshala. She has been taking to water for the past 5 years and the courage of this young aquamaid will be judged when I tell you she entered the long distance Open Sea race from Sunk Rock to the Gateway of India when only 11; this was her first attempt at competition and earned second place. She has been keeping up her achievement ever since. She swam the entire distance with only one stroke—the breast stroke.

V. Colge.

Possessing a very good staying power, she enters almost all the long distance events. She has represented the State in 1953 at the National meet and carried the 2nd place in the 400 metres freestyle at Madras. She earned second place in the 100 and 200 metres free style.

T. T. DAND: If the Asian Games are remembered, then the name of T. T. Dand cannot just go by; for he represented India that year in diving.

Dand who is 28 years old took up swimming in 1946 and since he started, he has always been with the P.M. Hindu Baths. His record of successes has had its ups and downs, but never has he had a dull moment.

T. T. Dand.

In 1948 and 1950, he became the State high board diving champion and was second in the spring board diving in 1950, but then success reached National Status in 1950 when he became the high board champion, but last year he took second place. He also won the All-India Spring Board title in 1952 and the Salt Water championship. At the Asian Games, Dand stood third in the High Board diving championship.

P. PRABHU: "Start 'em young" has always been my prescription for the success of a sporting career and at 15, Padmanath S. Prabhu, who is a student at the Marwadi Vidyalaya, is in a record breaking mood. Padmanabh is no stickler and his prowess in athletics, scouting and other games can be judged by the number of trophies that decorate his showcases at home.

Padmanabh took up swimming as a competition only two years ago and created a new meet record in the 200 metres breast stroke at the State meet with a timing of 3 minutes 8.6 seconds, which is 2 seconds short of the Indian record. He has also stood second in the 200 yards breast-stroke at the C.C.I. Aquatics in the open event. Padmanabh is a member of the P.M. Hindu Baths waterpolo and medley relay teams.

P. Prabhu.

L. H. KOTADIA has been in the swimming business for the past seven years and at the age of 20 has done quite a good job of it judging by his achievements.

Kotadia entered contests from 1948 onwards and has specialized in winning the 200 metres breast - stroke. He represented Bombay in the XV Indian Olympic Games and earned second place in this event. In the State championships, he has always stood first. He took pride of place in the Salt Water Championships.

Kotadia.

Bali S. Chandnani, who is barely 20, is better known for his prowess in Waterpolo and is a State representative. But he swims freestyle, breast-stroke and back stroke, which has enabled him to become the Inter-Collegiate and St. Xavier's College individual champion for the last 3 years in a row. Bali is chiefly instrumental in his College's success in the Inter Collegiate. He has been the Inter-'Varsity champion last year.

Bali has come a long way since he took up swimming when barely 10 years old. In 1944 and 1945 he won all the events under 12 and became the State Junior Champion in 1947 in free style. In 1949, he changed to the back-stroke and is now India's number 2. Many records have been shattered since 1950 when Chandnani decided to be more serious about his underwater history.

S. Kini is now on the threshold of big things 'underwater', though only 16 years old; he is at present studying in Xavier's College and has taken to his swimming like a duck takes to water. He is receiving valuable coaching from Mr. Vermaji, so that his technique may be flawless. Kini bagged the 100 metres free-style in the Western India Championships in 1951, the very first year of his entry.

Kini.

Russia Is Big Threat To U.S. Sports Supremacy

AN event of far-reaching significance for the U.S. in sports occured a few weeks ago and the chances are that comparatively few readers of the sports pages noticed it. For the first time Russia defeated the United States for the world weight-lifting championship.

Don't snicker, please. Weight-lifting has ceased to be a laughing matter. Once upon a time the muscle men were the butt of jokesters. Not any more. Recognition may have come grudgingly, but it has come. The barbell boys now are considered athletes of extraordinary skill.

By Arthur Daley

Some twenty years ago the late Dietrich Wortmann was hooted in derision at the U.S. Amateur Athletic Union convention as soon as he'd started to give the report of his weight-lifting committee. But Ditzie fought stubbornly, anyway, and climbed past all obstacles until American strongmen began to win world and Olympic championships, outlifting the Egyptians. Turks, Iranians and other devotees of the odd sport. Nor did United States dominance end when Russia began to muscle into the act.

Close Call

The Americans had a close call in last year's Olympics, though. They barely beat the Soviet strongboys, 26 to 25. But at Stockholm recently the Russians vanquished American operatives, 25 to 22. Two of America's Olympic champions. Pete George and Norman Schemansky, triumphed out the supposedly invincible John Davis. U.S. heavyweight, was beaten for the first time, since the memory of man runneth not to the contrary.

This is far more than a straw in the wind. It's a full hay mow blown away by a gale. A sideline observer shudders, at the thought of what will happen at the 1956 Olympic Games in Melbourne, Australia.

The Soviet athletes are virtually a cinch to oust America from her perennial world leadership and win the unofficial team championship unless all signs and portents have been grievously misread.

The Olympic fathers can insist until they're blue in the face that there is no such thing as a 'team championship" in the Olympics and decry all tendencies to name one. But they never will be able to stop the practice.

Not That Well

The United States had a powerful team in all sports in the Helsinki Olympics a year ago a squad hardened by international experience. The Soviet participants came cautiously from behind the Iron Curtain, virtual novices to the big leagues. Yet it wasn't until the day before the end that America wrested away that unofficial team title from Russia, 614 points to 553½. U.S. cannot figure to do that well again.

In the first place, the next Olympic show will be held in far-off Australia in December of 1956. It's the wrong place and the wrong time. It will come smack in the middle of the school year so that it will be an impossibility for Americans to teach their highest potential as far as personnel is concerned. And the extra expense which the trip Down Under will entail means an extra scramble for financing the team, always a rugged problem. She may even be forced to send skeleton forces.

The presumption is, of course, that the Russians will go all-out for victory because they never have been able to resist a chance to blow propaganda horns. It will be remembered that they soft-pedalled the Olympics in their controlled-press during the early days of Helsinki.

When the points began to mount in a fashion they never had dared hope for "Pravda" soon began to get muscle-bound from patting itself on the back. The confident Russians even reached the extreme of petitioning the International Olympic Committee to recognize team championships. Being nouveau riche, they wanted a chance to flaunt their finery on gew-gaks.

Juggling

In front of the Soviet private Olympic Village with its portable Iron Curtain was a scoreboard which proudly proclaimed the statistical edge the Russians had, as Radio Moscow screamed triumphantly. "We are certain to win." But the scoreboard went blank when the United States forged in front.

"I do not have the score with me," said Nikolai Romanov, president of the Soviet Olympic Committee, edging toward the nearest exit. "I do not know how we stand".

After the Olympics had ended, it took two days of frantic juggling by a squad of hair-splitting Russian statisticians before they announced that the Soviet Union and the United States had tied for Olympic honours with 494 points each. That was the best they could do, even using the most favourable scoring system they could find.

But the fact remains that the Russians showed surprising strength at Helsinki in almost every sport despite an abysmal ignorance of proper technique. Their sprinters and hurdlers didn't know how to start properly and their weight-throwers lost control in the circle because they used rubber-soled sneakers. They learned plenty at Helsinki and will have the know-how for Australia.

Victory in the world weight-lifting championships recently was the tip-off on how far they have progressed. Perhaps you didn't notice the report, but you should have. It's a portent of things to come.—(NEW YORK "TIMES SERVICE").

25 Chessmen, A Nightmare

ZURICH (INS).

TWENTY-FIVE Russians with a lot of time on their hands have become a living nightmare to watch store owners along Zurich's fashionable shopping street. Bahnhofstrasse.

Always together with one common interest—watches—the Russians invade shop after shop, revisiting the same ones four times a day. They stay at some an hour or more minutely examining every timepiece and then stroll out without a purchase. None of the Russians has bought a watch yet.

The gentlemen from behind the Iron Curtain consist of nine chess players competing in the World Chess Tournament at Zurich, their "seconds" and seven chess-playing "political overseers."

The chess champs play five hours a day starting at five o'clock in the afternoon. They receive a daily allowance of $8 to pay hotel bills and meals.

But they prefer not to eat—except food which is served to them free during the hours of play. Instead, the chess experts save their money with the idea of someday buying watches.

Watch store owners appealed to the chess championship organizers for their help. The owners asked them to keep the Russian chessmen out of their stores "at least for part of the day", and to make them come only in two's or four's at a time.

The organizers consulted Mr. Postnikov, "political chief" in charge of the team and asked him for his co-operation.

But Postnikov refused with a blunt "niet".

He said he could not allow a splitting into groups for "watch inspections."

His orders in Moscow, he explained, were for all of them to remain together "everywhere and all the time."

Among Devotees Of Dice, Women Forge Ahead

LAS VEGAS, Nevada, (INS): When it comes to importuning the dice for "baby's new shoes," the men of the American family have no monopoly.

Out of the 7,000,000 visitors to Las Vegas last year, 4,000,000 were women, and a survey just completed showed that 82 per cent of the women gambled an average of $14 a woman.

Out of the 4,000,000 women tourists, 90 per cent were family women and approximately 1,000,000 children came with their families.

The survey, made by representatives of the new $5,500,000 Sands Hotel was of 100 women chosen at random through the town.

Of the 82 who said they gambled, 20 said they gambled steadily; 50 "just for fun," and 12 said they would only gamble with their husbands.

Of the 82, 29 claimed they had won.

The average amount gambled by the 82 was $14 a head.

The average time they spent in gambling was an hour and a quarter and the favourite game was "21," then roulette. Only 16 played craps.

Most of the women said they did not play craps for these reasons: It was too hard to understand, they couldn't follow the odds and the light was too harsh on their faces at the crap tables.

The average age of the 82, gained by hints, cajoling and flattery, was 39.

The favourite woman gambler to visit the Sands—from the standpoint of amusement only—was a 79-year-old pipesmoking grandmother from the rugged country around Henderson who played 14 straight hours at craps. She won $90 for her 14 hours of work but cost the hotel $114,000 from the people betting on her phenomenal runs. She rolled the dice for 45 minutes at one period, making 22 passes.

But when the Hotel sought to take her picture, she refused, with this forthright explanation: "I don't want my grandchildren to see that I've won money. They'd ask me for it."

The cost of living is kept low purposely in Las Vegas and the emphasis is placed on entertainment. The Sands' lavish big name show costs an average of $19,000 a week and the seven resort hotels along the famed Las Vegas strip spend $123,000 weekly for their shows.

PURDY WINS WORLD TITLE IN CORRESPONDENCE CHESS

THE EDITOR of the 'Chess World' C.J.S. Purdy winning 10-1/2 pts. out of a possible 13 has claimed the correspondence chess world title. It was a narrow win as within a margin of 1 point therefore four players at the top of the list.

Purdy lost two points in his first four games, a loss to Barda and two draws to Van Schetlinga and Dr. Balogh. After this he dropped only half-a-point in the remaining games.

Malmgreen who was a close second was the only player who went through the whole tournament without a single defeat and had six draws. Dr. M. Napolitano of Italy came third and had three losses and not a single draw. His score was equal with Malmgren's and he had to be content with the third place according to the Sonneborne Berger system.

This was the first tournament for the world title and 22 nations participated. Purdy has decided not to participate in this tournament again and give more time to his literary work.

The scores were: C. J. S. Purdy (Australia) 10½, H. Malmgren (Sweden) 10, Dr. M. Napolitano (Italy), 10 O. Barda (Norway) 9½, V. Mitchell (England), 7, Watzl (Austria) 6½, Dr. Adam (Germany) 6, G. Wood (England) 6, Van Schetlinga (Holland) 5½, Dr. Balogh (Hungary) 5, S. Madsen (Norway) 4½, Vaut Veer (Holland) 3, Caudrado (Argentina) 3.

Here is a game from the tournament. White:—Dr. E. Adam, Black:—C. J. S. Purdy (Ruy Lopez).

1. P-K4, P-4; 2. Kt-KB3, Kt-QB3; 3. B-Kt5, P-QR3; 4. B-R4, Kt-KB3; 5. Castles, B-K2; 6. P-B4, KtxP; 7. P-Q4, PxP; 8. KtxP, Castles; 9. B-B2, P-Q4; 10. KtxKt, PxKt; 11. Q-K2, Kt-Q3; 12. PxP, PxP; 13. R-K1, B-K3; 14. B-B4, P-QB4; 15. Kt-Qt, B-B3; 16. QR-Q1, Q-Kt3; 17. B-K5, BxB; 18. QxB, KR-K1; 19. Kt-B3, QR-Q1; 20. B-Kt1, P-KR3 and White resigned.

Tchigorin's Defence

The law of compensation rewards white for his subtle defence of the King Pawn in the game given below. For, this very Pawn clears the way for his Rook to come through, ripping open the centre.

WHITE:—A. Constantinopolsky.
BLACK:—V. Panov.

1. P-Q4, Kt-KB3; 2. P-QB4, P-Q3; 3. Kt-QB3, QKt-Q2; 4. P-K4, P-K4; 5. KKt-K2 (*1), B-K2 (*2); 6. P-KKt3, Castles; 7. B-Kt2, R-K1; 8. Castles, B-B1; 9. P-Kt3, P-B3; 10. B-Kt2, Q-B2; 11. P-K3 (*3), P-QR3 (*4); 12. P-QR4, P-QKt3; 13. P-B4 B-Kt2; 14. R-B1 (*5), PxQP (*6); 15. KtxP, P-B4; 16. Kt-B5 (*7), P-Kt3 (*8); 17. Kt-K3, B-Kt2 (*9); 18. Q-B2, R-K2; 19. P-KKt4, R (K2) —K1 (*10); 20. P-Kt5, Kt-R4; 21. Kt (B3)—Q5 (*11), Q-Q1; 22. BxB, KtxB; 23. Kt-Kt4, BxKt; 24. BPxB, R-R2; 25. R (QB1)—K1, R-B1 (*12); 26. Kt-R6 ch, K-R1; 27. P-K5, PxP; 28. PxP, Q-K2; 29. Q-B3, P-Kt4; 30. P-K6 (*13), BPxP (*14); 31. QPxP, RxR ch; 32. RxR (*15), P-Kt5; 33. Q-R1, QxKP; 34. R-K1. Q-Q3; 35. Kt-B7 ch and Black resigned.

Notes

(*1) This defence gives Black a cramped game. However it still lends itself to original ideas. White's last move is more elastic than 5. Kt-B3, as he intends to play P-B4, attacking the centre.

(*2) Developing the King Bishop at Kt2 would have given it more scope.

(*3) In order to play 12 P-B4 without being disturbed by a possible Kt-Kt5 in reply.

(*4) Black would like to free himself by following up with 12.. P-QKt4 and 13....B-Kt2.

(*5) But not 14. Q-B2, P-QKt4; 15. RPxP, RPxP; 16. PxKtP, PxKtP and White cannot take the Pawn as his Knight is pinned.

(*6) Black is impatient and he opens up the game. Better would have been the quiet 14....QR-Q1.

(*7) White's defence of the Pawn is subtle and farsighted. If now 16....KtxP; 17. KtxKt, BxKt; 18. BxB, RxB; 19. Kt-R6 ch, K-R1; 20. KtxP ch, K-Kt1; 21. Q-Q5 and White threatens both Rooks, as well as mate in two moves.

(*8) Black sidesteps the trap, and drives the menacing Knight away.

(*9) Again Black rejects the Pawn. If 17....KtxP; 18. Kt (K3) —Q5, BxKt; 19. KtxB, Q-Kt2; 20. Q-Q3, P-B4; 21. Kt-B7 winning the exchange as 21....QxKt loses by 22. Q-Q5 ch and mate next move.

(*10) But he is quickly discouraged. If 19....QR-K1; 20. P-Kt5, KtxP; 21. Kt (B3)—Q5, BxKt; 22. BxKt; 22. KtxB wins the exchange.

(*11) Taking advantage of Black's positional weakness.

(*12) Otherwise 26. Kt-R6 ch forces Black's King to B1, where he would be even more exposed.

(*13) Now White's Queen commands the important diagonal leading to Black's King.

(*14) On 30....Kt-Kt3 White wins by 31. RxP (threatening the Queen as well as 32 QxKt mate), RxR; 32. PxR, QxKtP; 33. R-K8 mate.

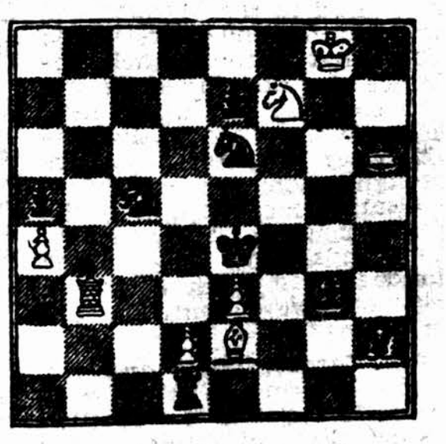
(*15) The exchange of Rooks only increases the vigour of White's attack. How does Black defend? If 32....QxKtP; 33. Kt-B7 ch wins the Queen. Or if 32....QxKP; 33. R-B7 (threatening 34 QxKt mate), Q-K4; 34. QxQ, KtxQ; 35. R-B8 mate. Black plays P-Kt5 and loses in two more moves.

—Bhalchandra V Khare.

BHALJI'S CHESS CORNER

PROBLEM NO. 55

BLACK



WHITE

White to move and mate in three moves. Solution next week.

Problem No. 54 Keymove:—Q-B5.

Julien Binford, The American Colourist

THE French-born wife of an American painter gives an account of her husband's career and philosophy. Destined by his family to be a doctor, Julien Binford early determined to become a painter. He worked for some years in Paris and then returned to his country where he settled in the State of Virginia. His pictures have won popularity in many countries.

BY ELIZABETH BINFORD

TWENTY years ago a young man, who all his life was to answer colour with colour, arrived in Paris from the United States. He was the bearer of all he owned, a small suitcase, a paint box, a letter To Whom It May Concern: "This will introduce Julian Binford, a graduate of the School of the Art Institute of Chicago, who has been awarded the Edward L. Ryerson Travelling Fellowship.... any courtesies you can extend..."

The first courtesies were those of the American Express who, cashing checks, made palpable the award. Then those of the full-skirted person in Rue Daguerre who rented, around shafts and wild flights and cobbled cul-de-sacs, a panorama of studios. Her name, Madame La Personne, readily seen as Madam the Person, was easy to trust. Artists found comfort in calling her at the official door of the concierge-hutch. "Ohe Mame La Personne!" It was motherly in gender, all embracingly human. To young Binford she gave her best studio.

The studio was lovely, although filled with rags, scraps, bits, shapes, things useless to all but to the men who had painted there. All around there were pools, globs, scrubbings of paint. Through the great skylight, unhampered, flowed the North. Paint and light held the place together, and the two, in their inseparable substance, wrought there such a powerful "chromatic presence" that it permeated every instant which the artist perceived.

HAPPY CHILDHOOD

Born in Virginia on Christmas day of 1908, Julien had spent a happy childhood, but there had been nothing in his background to direct him toward painting. He was expected to be a doctor. At 15, having moved with his family to Atlanta, Georgia, he entered premedical school at Emory University. There he became so interested in his renderings of dissections that he decided to drop medicine and learn to paint. He made his way to Savannah where he got a job as ordinary seaman and went to Europe where he hoped to study. However, port calls were brief, pay was small, and Antwerp, Hamburg, Rotterdam did not lead to painting. On a visit to Atlanta and under the influence of his family, he returned to the study of medicine.

Fortunately, Roland McKinney, whose kindness was to be of lasting help, had then been appointed director of the new Atlanta High Museum. Recognizing Julien's talent, he advised him to go to the Art Institute of Chicago. Julien got day and night jobs in Chicago. These, with occasional scholarships, took him through three years at the Institute, years enriched by the study of masterpieces at the Institute Museum and by the teachings of the great Russian colorist Boris Anisfelt.

In Paris he worked incessantly. At night, after he had finished painting, he enjoyed sketching at the Closerie des Lilas or in the warmth of round stoves in the Rue de Buci. He liked the free models, the unposed attitudes of drinkers lost in their dreams. He experimented gleefully and painfully with course canvases, tight canvases, new primings, new brilliant, permanent French gouaches. He experimented with the textures, which he found excellent, of plain French writing paper and the wonderful blackness of French black ing.

He evolved a personal manner of drawing, using pen and ink to describe with fluid line the depth and darkness, the airiness and fineness of contours. Within these lines and sometimes overlapping them, he smudged in, with his fingers covered with printer's ink, every variation of tone.

But his great preoccupation remained with colour, and in those Paris days he created a series of compositions in gouache which remain among his most important works. Now and then he would have a period of comparative extravagance. Dipping into the Awar, spending the sudden money of a painting sold, he would move into splendour. I met him at one such time when he was residing in a seventeenth-century dwelling hung with damask. Later I saw him at Biarritz, in Normandy, on a granite island in the English Channel. Then he went off to Spain, and when I saw him later he was, again under the skylight of the Rue Daguerre.

Unforgettable among the friends of that time are the writer Lusien Fabre, the great poet Leon Paul Fargue. In the salons of Paris they began to spread news of Binford's work. American, French, Italian owners of famed collections came to the Rue Daguerre, drawn to this quiet painter who held few theories, never talked about himself, but was filling a corner of France with the new sumptuous eloquence of his colours. Julien's prices were modest but his sales to those collectors enabled him to live long after the Fellowship had been used. I do not know whether his pleasure was greater in thinking that his work would be housed with Vuillards, Bonnards and Monets, than in being able to buy those little lumps of coal that painters used to put one by one in their stoves, as though placing in a vault the rare dark eggs of a lost bird.

FIRST DEAL

In the spring of 1934, the famous dealer Paul Guillaume saw a batch of Julien's paintings. "Julien Binford," he wrote, "is incontestably a painter. He deserves to be known. He has the qualities of a painter and his gouaches show great imagination, spirit and originality."

Guillaume was not then organizing exhibitions but he recommended Julien to Jeanne Castel who was showing a group of Verite From the Castel group shows and one-man shows, the Salon des Tuileries, les Amis de L'Art Contemporain, an important one-man show at Jean Charpentier's Julien continued to sell paintings. His dealer advised him affectionately: "Do not leave Paris. There are revelations here and a sympathy of thought that you will not find elsewhere. If you leave, you are lost."

Nevertheless, Julien went home and in May 1936 the Karl Freund Galleries held a show of the gouaches. Emily Genauer commented in the World-Telegram: "We had the feeling that this is a powerful and profound talent, and one which will emerge presently as a highly personal one.

In the meantime (the gouaches') deep religious spirit, curiously tinctured, we felt, with satire, their glowing colour and extraordinary sensitivity, make them definitely worthy of your attention." Henry McBride, a leading critic, joined in making Julien welcome in New York. But not the buyers.

The problem of living became acute. To his needs Julien was adding my own. Slight they were, but slight also was my help.

Julien painted many Negroes in those days because they were our neighbours in walking distance. To our place of limited appointments, from which we could seek neither theatre nor symphony, the rare gifts of our neighbours brought joy.

Once, after Julien had won a mural competition and our neighbours had watched him work, they asked if he would paint a mural for the church. They wanted the Lord over Jordan. They offered to pay but since they were all farmers Julien told them he would exchange the mural for anything they had which we could eat.

The mural was unveiled at harvest. The church was decorated with great shafts of corn and sorghum, bushels of sweet potatoes, hundreds of jars of vegetables and fruit. After the ceremony, the gifts were brought to our house. They filled the porch, the front hall, they were all around the hearth and we moved through them with bursting souls as through the luster of an ancient Christmas.

PAINTER'S LIGHT

Julien found New York City a stimulating place in which to paint. He enjoyed its endless inventiveness, the strange quality of its existence so overburdened with men. But emotionally, we felt, the general breeze of the place seemed forever to set you up and knock you down. Our hopes remained in those towers of honeysuckle where the great walls of the Foundry stood over Fine Creek. At night, after the painter's light had failed, Julien would put on his drawing board his growing plans for the Foundry and all the calculations for the timbers, joists and trusses of the roof.

In Virginia, those blueprints and the dreams now have come to reality. There is a roof on the Foundry and Julien will be able to paint there the large murals he is now planning. Since 1948, while painting murals, he has become increasingly absorbed in colour design as related to architectural intentions. Before making any sketches, he builds an accurate model of the room, rendering in detail the floors, lights, mouldings, texture of materials, and all colours with which the murals must agree. Our studio becomes filled with samples of woods and marbles. He tries these together until he has established a satisfying relation between all parts of the room. Sometimes the strange litter produced by this work suggests a painting in itself.

Julien is sometimes asked why his paintings, especially those of the past four or five years, have such an unusual texture. He can only say that it is probably the result of many glazes. For years he looked for a relief from the problems of working in wet paint. Glazes became the answer. He admits this is no formula. Techniques, he believes, come from a combination of temperament and experience. The same colour, the same medium, a similar attempt at washing in the paint will become luminous for one man, muddy for another. Once you have learned sound painting (by this he means methods that will not cause work to fade, crack and peel), you are wasting your time in seeking a technique from anything but your own working habits.

As to style, he thinks the great occidental paintings of the past that followed light around the form were beautiful. Equally beautiful are the flat patterns of the Orient and of contemporary masters. In this age, when photography teaches even the uninspired eye to look for black-and-white content in paintings containing what is known as naturalistic form, it has become easier for a painter to abstract his patterns and show his colour composition with no regard for volume. His intention becomes more recognizable and, released from the restrictive laws of consecutive lights and darks, he finds pleasure in calling to new emotions.—**American Artist.**

Mundas Stand At Cross-Roads

(Continued from Page 6)

if he is innocent his hand will not be scalded.

The Mundas are now at the cross-roads. There has been a slow disintegration of their culture in the last one century. Their tribal Government is almost liquidated through the influence of the law courts. For sometime the Christian missionaries wielded a very great influence on them partially because of their accessibility to the administrators. The two weapons of the missionaries with which they could convert the Mundas were education and medical help. The missionaries have no doubt done a lot of good to the Mundas and their country and there is no doubt that without their influence the Mundas could not have come up any where near the present trends of civilisation. They were the pioneers through whom the current of civilisation meandred into the Munda Country. They raised the standard of life of the Mundas, gave them education and not always only to the Christians.

The Sardari Laral and the Birsa Movement, both were strangely partially levelled against the missionary. But this was so because they expected the missionaries to help the leaders of these two movements to liquidate the British Government. When they found the missionaries were not amenable the leader of these two did not hesitate to burn the churches and lay their hands upon the missionaries.)

Disintegration

Apart from missionary influence emigration is another great factor that has led to disintegration. Thousands of Munda youths of both sexes have been going to the tea gardens throughout India. They imbibe a changed outlook of life. The two great wars tapped the Mundas in recruitment and the war returnees also helped in the process of disintegration.

Lastly the Arya Samaj missionaries have been trying to work among the Mundas. Their handicap has been the caste system. When a tribal wants to fit himself into the Hindu social structure he is treated as an untouchable. A Munda is not untouchable but a Munda adopting Hindu religion is untouchable. The Arya Samaj has taken upon itself the task to liquidate this.

Biggest Casualty

The biggest casualty in the process of disintegration has been the Munda religion. Their firm belief in Witch-craft is being liquidated by the law courts, by the doctors and by the missionaries or social workers. It is only in the interior that a Sokha or witch-doctor will be called in case of an epidemic of cholera among men or a cattle epidemic. There also the doctors will rush forth very soon and their action demonstrates that the epidemic is more amenable to the doctors than to the Sokha.

The educated Munda has started questioning if his beliefs in Singbonga and the other spirits and the customs associated with the religions cults are correct or not. There is a sort of frustration and out of this frustration there are clear signs of upheavel to return back to what remains of their own religion and custom.

This has led to an acuteness in the antagonism against the predominant and the more aggressive non-tribal population. The Mundas were freely exploited by the non-tribals in the past and that is why the welfare measures devised for their betterment have not always had the required response. They were deprived of their fertile lands and were left with barren plateaus by the Dikkus. Unfortunately the administrative set up of the past Government had underestimated their laws, customs and institutions. The Mundas had not automatically responded to the present system of judiciary and administration. The Administrative Officers in the Munda country in the past did not always try to be conversant with the customs and practices of the Mundas. The Settlement operations were entirely managed by the aliens or Dikkus as they call. To have sympathy with the Mundas one must try to know their institutions and their culture. Till the other day we thought the Mundas along with the other tribals of Bihar were uncivilised.

Mr. S. C. Roy of Ranchi and some of the Roman Catholic missionaries were the pioneer anthropologists that made us understand that the Mundas are an intelligent race with a past, a present and a future. Roy's books and the 14 Volumes of Encyclopaedia—Mundarica—of Father Hoffmann are standing monuments of their great work.

Present Problem

The present problem for the social worker, the practical anthropologist and the administrator is to restore the Mundas into what they were previously, gay, joyous and jocund. Their crust of frustration and the fear complex have to be liquidated. That is why it has become very important to study the adjustments the Mundas or any of the tribal groups of India through the modern approaches in Social Sciences and to harmonise the disintegration with their past and the present. We have to preserve their solidarity and yet bring them into one line with their other neighbours and that is a task which could be solved by a proper co-ordinated scheme worked out by the politicians, practical anthropologists, social workers and the administrators.

RED TAPE FALLS

Government offices have decided to abolish red tape.

Last year, civil servants in England and lawyers got through 4,500,000 yards—more than 2,500 miles.

The reason is that red tape costs ten or 15 per cent. more than the white and if you are a Government department needing red tape in 1,000 yard rolls, the extra price adds up to quite a considerable sum.

The legal profession hates dropping old traditions, but a stationery shop which sells red tape to lawyers says that even they are buying very much less.

My Dear Sisters & Brothers,

I do not know much of poetry, but I do like "Nursery Nonsense" rhymes—This is something of the sort sent by Sri Prasad of Jamnagar:—

Ding dong, Dada, I pray you teach
Things that lie beyond my reach.

Wheels that pass round and round
Make soft murmuring sound.

And leader—guarded all around
Refuses to step on damp ground.

He that governs takes fatty food
Ordering the march for bad or good

Alas! "Rubber" won is now lost
And army of spokes stood like ghost

Little sonnie, bicycle you mean
That reaches school in minutes fifteen.

Yes, Dada, I pray for bike
For longest ride I heartily like

A Wise Girl

Here is a nice little Punjabi folk tale written for you by "D. K." of Delhi.—I am sure you will enjoy reading it:—

It was late in the evening. The king was galloping to the capital. When he passed by a village he felt thirsty. He halted and knocked at the door of a hut. A small girl opened the door. The king said: "Beti! I am very thirsty, give me some water."

The girl looked at the visitor from top to bottom and then led him inside. She offered him a seat and brought a glass of water for him. As the king was just going to take the water, he was amazed to find dust and straws in it. He was annoyed at her behaviour and looked at her with scorn. But the girl was not afraid of him. She began to smile. At this, the king was again very much annoyed. Taking the girl for mad, he put down the glass without taking a drought of it, and demanded, "Is your mother not at home?"

The girl answered smilingly, "She's not at home, Sir!"

The king then asked, "And your father?"

The girl again smiled and said, "He has gone to mix the dust with the dust."

"To mix the dust with the dust!" exclaimed the king greatly surprised, "You seem to be a mad girl. Is that why you are talking so senselessly?" But the girl only smiled and smiled and went out of the hut.

At the very moment her father arrived. He recognised the king, and after making due obeissance, respectfully asked, "How has His Majesty graced this poor cottage?"

The king sighed and holding the glass of water in his hand said, "Look! your naughty daughter has offered me this glass of water full of dust and straws."

Seizing the glass from the king's hand, the girl's father examined it and angrily summoned the girl. When she came in, he burst out, "You little wretch! is this the way to greet the King of Kings?"

The girl smiled and said. "Dear father! He was tired and sweated profusely. Had he taken the water at the moment, it would have brought him uninvited sickness. To keep him away from the danger I resorted to this device."

The king and her father were both amazed at her farsightedness and wisdom. Indeed, she had done a great service to the king.

The king then asked, "But when I enquired about her father, she told me that he had gone 'to mix the dust with the dust.' What did it mean?"

Her father could not control his laughter and said, "Your Majesty! she has told you very rightly. An old man had died in our neighbourhood. We had gone to bury him in the cremation grounds. After all, man is made of dust and sooner or later he must become one with dust. My daughter's reply was all full of wisdom. Your Majesty."

The king was so much pleased with the wisdom and aptness of the girl that he presented his gold necklace to her. When he returned to the capital, he sent her more presents of diamonds and jewels. Indeed, that girl was one in a thousand!

For Youths To Know

The senses are the servants of my soul; very useful servants indeed, when properly trained, but in themselves near-sighted and capricious! Left to themselves they flit from one thing to another introducing into the mind all manner of good and evil without discernment. If it were left to them our minds would be no better than rag-and-bone shops where good things are piled together with much rubbish. It is the senses that furnish our soul with unhealthy imaginations and yearnings that are the devil's fifth column within ourselves: If you want a clean house, keep out the rubbish.

The eyes cannot help registering what they see. Be careful then to keep them from seeing what they should not.

Evil flows in through open ears. Use a filter, just as you do to make sure the water you drink is not full of disease germs.

Keep your hands and your lips busy with useful serious things and then you may be sure that your imagination will be fed only with what is pleasant and useful.

Meeting A Real Lion

So Buffy and Jacky-o followed the river upstream until they came to the land where the real lions live. Jacky-o came down low, and Buffy hopped off into the bush, with Jacky-o going bumperty, bumperty, bump behind.

"What an odd lion," said a voice coming from a rock a little way off.

Buffy looked up and saw a baby lion lying on the rock sunbathing. There could be no doubt about it—he had the same golden fur, the same pink paws, the same snub nose, but he was 'alive.'

Buffy trotted up to his new friend, and rubbed noses, and he found himself looking into the two brownest eyes he had ever seen.

Brown Eyes was puzzled. "You're not a real lion," he said firmly.

"No," said Buffy, ashamed. "I am only a toy lion, and I have come all the way from my toy cupboard to find a real lion."

Buffy told him how he lived on the top floor of a big house, and that he had boys and girls to play with.

"I must go home soon," Buffy added, "for I shall be missed from the toy cupboard."

Buffy hung his tail between his legs at the thought of leaving his new friend. His fluffy ears dropped, and tears came to his big, brown eyes.

"I should love to live in a big house, and not have to hunt for food," said Brown Eyes.

"Why not come back with us?" said Jacky-o.

That was why the children found Brown Eyes sitting in the middle of the nursery floor, holding Buffy in his paws.

To Buffy's surprise, Brown Eyes grew and grew, and soon became much too big for the nursery. So he decided he would settle down at Whipsnade Zoo.

Buffy pays a visit to the Zoo evey summer, and at Christmas Jacky-o drops Brown Eyes a Christmas card with BY AIR MAIL stamped on it in big red letters.

Advice

In school terms, when there's much to learn,
Some fun and games I recommend;
But don't o'erburden your spare time,
With less on, you'll 'learn' your lesson, friend.

Multiply By Magic

With this set of figures you can multiply 'like magic.'

1 4 2 8 5 7
3 2 6 4 5

Tell a friend that he can pick any one number in the bottom line and that you will multiply the top line by that number and give him the answer at once.

To do this, look at the figure above the figure he chooses, and beginning with that figure, read the answer to the right, ending with the numbers on the left.

For example: If your friend chooses 6, the number over 6 is 8; so the answer is 857142.

Wasted

The boy was watching the painter at work. "How many coats are you going to give it?"

"Two", replied the painter.

"If you give it three coats would the third be an overcoat?"

"No; a waste-coat."

From My Window

From my small lattice window.
I see trees;
Not long ago they laughed and danced with joy.
Now they are bare and tawny.
'Twas a breeze
In Autumn sought their beauty to destroy.
As I sleep, so does Nature, for a while;
Just as I wake, so she will do, one day,
To all the joys, and Spring-time's happy smile....
Once more the trees will then be bright and gay.

Man Of Letters

Shaila: You are good at puzzles. Try this one.

Saryu: Right, carry on.

Shaila: Take away my first letter, and I'm the same. Take away my second letter, and I remain the same; in fact, take away all my letters and I remain the same. What am I?

Saryu: That's easy—you are a postman.

Only E

Lord Holland, in 1924, wrote a 'Legend of Eve' containing more than five hundred words, and excluded all vowels but E. This was the first sentence.

Men were never perfect; yet the three brethren Veres were ever esteemed, respected, revered, even when the rest, whether the select few, whether the mere herd were left neglected.

This verse was also included:

Ere the green reed be red,
Sweet Eve, be never wed;
Ere be green the red cheeck,
Never wed thee, Eve, meek.

A Soldier's Story

A recruit reported sick and complained to the Medical Officer that he couldn't eat.

The M. O. first inspected his teeth and tongue, then his throat and tonsils. Finding nothing wrong, he prodded the lad in the stomach and back and asked him if he had any pain at all.

"No, sir," said the recruit.

"Well, I can't find anything wrong", replied the M. O. "How do you feel yourself?"

"Quite O. K., Sir".

"Well, why on earth can't you eat?"

"I've lost my knife and fork".

Via-Media

Two young students couldn't quite decide how to spend their evening. Conscience told them they should stay at home and work; inclination disagreed.

"I know," said one "Let's toss for it. Here's a pice. If it comes down heads, we'll go to the club; if it's tails, we'll go to pictures."

"Oh no!" exclaimed the other "Let's be fair. If it stands on its edge, we'll stay at home and work."

Rising Generation

"Can you stand on your head?" asked the man.

"No", said the small boy, "it's too high up."

"Kil-Bil"

Some time back a gathering of the juvenile readers of the 'Nav-Shakti" Children's Page was organised in Bombay. On this occasion a manuscript magazine was brought out. It is full of nice pictures and articles.

A few of the young contributors of articles are Shankar Sarada, Pushpa Sarkar, Medha Gupte, Sarala Gupte and Bhalchandra Mhatre. And some of the young artists whose pictures appear in the magazine are Yashwant Koli, Prabhakar Karadkar, Sharadini Gupte Mina Gupte and Ranjan Kumar.

The magazine is edited by Satish Tavkar, V. M. Bandekar and Sumati Thakkar. Its get-up has been arranged by Govind Mhatre. And the person who has taken so much trouble of writing out the whole magazine beautifully is Shashikant Vaidya.

We take this oportunity of congratulating all the above-mentioned friends and others who have put in their best efforts to bring out the manuscript magazine "Kil-Bil" nicely written and decorated.

Drawing Races

All the players are to be provided with pencil and paper, and one is chosen to start the game by suggesting a subject and saying "Go".

Say he chooses a man to be drawn. At the word "Go" each player draws a man, starter included, until the starter says "Stop".

The next player then adds a detail such as "He is on horseback. "Go," and everyone adds the horse until the word "Stop" comes from the one who suggested it.

Each player in turn gives out an addition to the picture, starting and stopping the others until everyone has had a turn.

Then those who have not completed their drawing are "out," and the winner is the one whose picture is considered best.

Keeping Fit

The following are four exercises which are simple ones and can be performed anywhere and at any time—in the home, in the gymkhana, or on the seashore and by folks of all ages. The young ones will like them, I know!

One-leg-swing—With one leg slung in a handkerchief gripped in one hand, start hopping to the winning-post. Then change feet and hop back. If the floor or ground is smooth try to play this game in bare feet.

Leg-Juggler — You start this game by placing a handkerchief on the extended and slightly raised leg. At the word go you shoot up the handkerchief and catch it on the foot of the other leg. Got the idea? If you are playing this game with others you can do the jump to the command of the instructor dropping out when you fail to catch the hankie or when you over-balance.

Fore-Footer—This is a chance for those who have strong abdominal and back development and an exercise for those who lack it.

On all fours try to balance a number of books or a mug of water on the tummy. Now get ready to walk forward as quickly as you can. The first one to reach the winning-post is he who manages to get there first without spilling the water or losing the books.

Upstart—If your hands were tied behind your back and you were lying face downwards, how soon could you get up and run? Try it and see, or, better still, make a competition out of it. Watch that you do not use your hands.

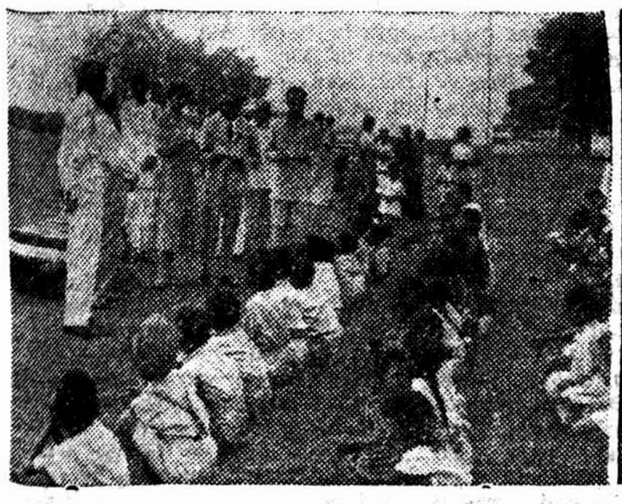
Balkan-ji-Bari

Shri Shewak Bhojraj visited the Lower Parel Balkan-ji-Bari Unit. children had a programme of games, and in the end light refreshments were served to all. At Khar Balkan-ji-Bari, Shri Amirali Jabirali related the story of Muharrram.

Let everyone join Balkan-ji-Bari—Akhil Hind Balak Sangh. Please send for full particulars and enrolment forms from Dada—"Gulistan", Khar—Bombay 21, mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing a one anna stamp for postage. You will be proud to belong to the Great Brotherhood!

JAI HIND!

All Good Wishes from
Your loving
Dada



Miss Diana with workers of Jamshedpur Balkan-Ji-Bari.

Miss Diana with children.

EMMET STAMP

In Memory Of Revolutionary Who Saw Napoleon To Help The Cause Of Irish Freedom

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

LONDON, By Air.

ON the September 21, the Irish Post Office issued a special postage stamp, to mark the 150th anniversary of Emmet's death. The portrait on the stamp which shows Emmet facing his accusers at his trial, is from an engraving by Henry Brocas. a Dublin landscape painter. The stamp was issued in two denominations — 3d. green, and 1/3d. red. The name of the State (Eire) in the Irish language is shown at the top of the stamp.

Hundred and fifty years ago Robert Emmet, one of the best-loved and most romantic figure in Irish history, was hanged in Dublin for having led an ill-fated revolution against the British Government.

Robert Emmet was born on the 4th March 1778, the son of Dr. Robert Emmet of Dublin. The Emmets were members of the Protestant Ascendancy which held the important offices in Ireland, and about eight years before Robert's birth Dr. Emmet had been appointed the State Physician of Ireland. Dr. Emmet was, however, a supporter of parliamentary reform.

The Irish House of Commons did not represent the people of Ireland in any way. No Catholic could sit there. No Catholic could vote. Only 64 of its 300 seats were open to contest, the rest being rotten boroughs held by the landed interests and the administration. Young Robert must have absorbed his father's views, for before long he was to become an out-and-out rebel.

The Government by open corruption succeeded in having the Act of Union passed, by which the Irish Parliament abolished itself. Henceforward Ireland came under the direct jurisdiction of the Parliament at London.

MEETS NAPOLEON

Some time afterwards Emmet, sought by the authorities, left the country for France where there were numerous Irish refugees. He found there many willing and anxious to make Ireland a free nation entirely independent of England.

He met Napoleon, at whose suggestion he drew up several memorials showing the political and military situation in Ireland.

Years later the Comtesse d'Hausonville, Madame de Stael's granddaughter, described him as follows:

"His countenance pleasing his hair brown and his complexion quite pale, the eyebrows arched and the eyes black and large with dark eyelashes, which gave his looks a remarkable expression of pride, penetration and mildness. His nose acquiline, and his mouth slightly disdainful. Energy, delicacy and tenderness are expressed in his melancholy features."

In October, 1802, Emmet left Paris hurriedly for Ireland.

Back in Ireland Emmet found the people thinking of freedom, appraising its cost and steeling themselves for sacrifice. Convinced that the people of Ireland would be behind him Emmet got in touch with a patriotic weaver from the North of Ireland, Jemmy Hope. He asked Hope's opinion as to the prospects of the success of a new rising. When Hope said he was for an appeal to arms, the matter seems to be settled for Emmet.

Emmet forged ahead with his plans for a rising. He gathered together the remnants of the United Irish organisation and established depots in Dublin for storing arms and munitions.

COLLAPSE OF REVOLT

On the evening of the July 23, 1803, Emmet sallied into the streets of Dublin at the head of 100 followers but his plans misfired. The Kildare men marched towards Dublin but they heard that the attack had been given up and returned home. Two or three hundred Wexford men waited near the city for a signal, but the signal was never given. After a skirmish in the streets the revolt collapsed. A simultaneous insurrection in the North of Ireland was frustrated by the craftiness of a spy posing as a rebel leader.

His friends tried to persuade Emmet to leave the country for France, but he replied that "it should never be said of him that he abandoned the brave people implicated though his means." His love for Sarah Curran, the daughter of the famous lawyer John Philpott Curran, kept him near Dublin. He was eventually discovered and arrested in a house in Harold's Cross.

Emmet was tried on the September 19 and sentenced to be hanged the next morning. He was tired after a long day in the airless courthouse but this spirits revived when he was asked why judgment of death and execution should not be awarded against him according to law. He felt keenly the reproaches made by the Crown against his character and motives and, constantly interrupted by Lord Chief Justice Norbury, he delivered an eloquent speech in his defence. Raising his voice so that he could be heard at the outer door of the building, he concluded with words which were read and repeated by Irishmen all over the world:

"My lord, you are impatient for the sacrifice. The blood you seek is not congealed by the artificial terrors which surround your victim; it circulates warmly and unruffled through its channels, and in a little time it will cry to heaven. Be yet patient! I have but a few more words to say. My ministry is ended. I am going to my cold and silent grave; my lamp of life is nearly extinguished. I have parted from everything that was dear to me in this life for my country's cause, and abandoned another idol I adored in my heart, the object of my affections. My race is run. The grave opens to receive me, and I sink into its bosom. I am ready to die. I have not been allowed to vindicate my character. I have but one request to make at my departure from this world. It is the charity of its silence.

"Let no man write my epitaph; for as no man who knows my motives now dares vindicate them, let not prejudice or ignorance asperse them. Let them rest in obscurity and peace. Let my memory be left in oblivion, and my tomb remain uninscribed, until other times and other men can do justice to my character. When my country takes her place among the nations of the earth, then, and not till then, let my epitaph be written."

School Boys Fight Forest Fires

LARGE-SCALE TRAINING STARTED DURING LAST WAR

NEW YORK, By Air.

WHEN the state fire warden and his crew of fire fighters arrived at a fire in the Lake Ozarks District, near Camdenton, Mo., and found a group of high-school boys there ahead of them bringing the blaze under control, they thought little of it.

The boys had seen the fire and, like good citizens, were putting it out. But the second time they found the same group of boys at a fire ahead of them with the work well under way, they knew it was no chance happening.

Inquiry showed that the boys had their own lookout tower for spotting fires and that they manned it regularly after school and over week ends. It was a crude affair, 25 feet high, but it was effective. Frequently the boys got to fires faster than the regular crews.

EMERGENCY SOURCE

Where did they get the idea? At school. In Missouri as in many other states the state forest service has secured the permission of high school authorities to train interested boys in fighting forest fires. William Towell, Assistant State Forester, says these students are the state's largest source of emergency fire fighters. He estimates that 50 per cent or more of all hired fire fighters, exclusive of regular personnel, are trained high-school boys. In a bad fire month the state uses between 400 and 600 boys, and during the course of a year employs 1,500 to 2,000 different ones.

All over the United States high-school boys are doing a man-sized job of fighting forest fires. Joseph DeYoung, in charge of forest fire fighting in Indiana, says he doesn't know what he would have done last fall without his trained high-school boys.

During October and November the fire danger nation wide was the greatest on record, according to the U.S. Forest Service. Indiana went 40 days without rain during that time and in the two months some 428 fires burned over 17,000 acres, half of which was forest land. The state called out more than 1,000 high-school boys, and Mr. DeYoung said, "Without their help, the acreage burned would probably have doubled."

INDIANA SET THE PACE

Large-scale training of boys and girls in fire fighting started during World War II when man-power was scarce. Everywhere state or federal foresters organized high-school students into the Forest Fire Fighting Service. Some wardens, however, were afraid to use boys for a man's work and never called on the schools. With the return of the men, wardens in other areas dropped the schools from their rolls. Thus gradually the service petered out in many states.

A few states, however, maintained a strong young people's fire-fighting programme, and Indiana has probably set the pace for them all.

In the period between the spring of 1942, when Mr. De-Young started the programme and Dec. 31, 1952, Indiana fire wardens trained 24,409 boys and girls from 230 high schools. Of these the state has used 5,566 boys on actual fires.

The young people established an enviable record of no accidents in 18,000 man-hours of fire fighting during the 10-year period, and for this they received a safety award from Governor Henry F. Schricker.

Training of high-school students for fire fighting in all states follows the educational principle of explanation, demonstration, and practice. In a single half-day session, usually four hours in length, the state district fire warden or the United States Forest Ranger explains fire-fighting techniques, shows a movie, gives the students a true and false quiz on what they have seen and heard, and then takes them to the woods to fight an imaginary fire. When the session is over, the fire fighters receive a handbook to study, an identification card, and in some states a badge.

Although training sessions are open to all boys in the small schools, wardens prefer husky boys, 15 years old or over. In larger schools fire-fighting crews are drawn from one course, such as manual training or agriculture.

PROTECTING THE BOYS

Indiana has paced other states also in setting high standards for protecting the boys. All would-be fire-fighters must get their parents' permission in writing. To be sure that student fire fighters are not behind in their studies, the warden tells the school principal how many boys he needs and leaves the selection to him. Putting on fire-fighting clothes which they keep handy in lockers, the boys are ready when the warden drives by to pick them up.

By Dorothy M. Martin

The boys are seldom kept on a fire line after dark. In most cases wardens try to return them to school by quitting time. However, if they are kept out longer, he delivers them to their homes, and if they are out at meal time, he must feed them. Incidentally, the boys never gripe about the chow. Wardens use the boys only in fighting running fires. They never call on them for the heavy work involved in putting the fire dead out.

The enthusiasm of the boys has been tremendous. Indiana reports that all high-school fire-fighting crews work on a volunteer basis, which is no mean record considering the number they have had. In recognition of work on a fire, a merit award is given to the school. Mr. DeYoung tells of many instances where youngsters on their way home from school have spotted fires in the making from cigarette butts carelessly tossed from automobiles, and have stamped them out.

THEY WON IT

But his favourite story is of the basketball team and bus full of rooters who stopped to put out a fire en route to a game. They arrived at the gym an hour late, but they didn't forfeit the game. They won it.

Obviously, the programme has helped the states. And what of the boys? For some it has opened up a profession. Two Missouri high school fire fighters went on to forestry school. One, Edwin Glaser, remained in his home state and is now farm forester at Van Buren. Many others have become lookout men on fire towers or foremen of firefighting crews.

All the boys have become forest-fire conscious as a result of their training. Missouri wardens report that in some cases the youngsters have actually changed the parents' attitudes. Mr. Towell said, "We have yet to encounter any instances where fires were set to obtain employment by boys trained in school. As I see it, one of the main values of the programme is the fire prevention education which the boys receive." — *The Christian Science Monitor.*

The Other Side Of 'Aid'

FOR OVER TWENTY YEARS, Asia has been a continent of non-stop gunfire.

For over twenty years not a day has passed without a battle being fought somewhere or other round the long Asian seaboard.

And yet the struggle for Asia is not a battle of guns but a struggle of ideas.

Which will the Asians choose, Communism or Democracy?—that's the question which will decide the future of Asia and perhaps the future of the world, writes Ian Mikardo in the "Tribune."

Choose me, says Communism, because only I am for the people. The Western world colonised you and exploited you, but Communism will help you to throw off the yoke.

Choose me, says Democracy, because only I am for freedom. The Communists will oppress you and tyrannise over you, but the Western Way of Life will fill your lives with kindness and humanity.

Fair words, from both sides. The Asians, however, will judge the candidates not by their words but by their deeds. Fine words, they say, fertilise no ricefields.

And what are the deeds by which we hope to turn Asian eyes towards us and away from Moscow?

Can we hope to convince them that the Western Way of Life is based on kindness and brotherliness when we are guilty of the wicked idiocy which the United States has been perpetrating against Ceylon?

*

Let me tell you the full story—the incredible, shame-making story.

Ceylon falls within the category of underdeveloped territories. The Ceylonese find it difficult to maintain, let alone improve, their not-very-high standard of life.

One of the basic crops on which they depend is rubber. Unfortunately rubber trees are susceptible to various pests, which therefore represent a considerable threat to the livelihood of large numbers of the population. The Ceylonese want to buy sulphur to fight these pests, but the United States has refused, for the last two years, to sell any to them.

Then recently the Government of Ceylon voted over £20,000 to buy a helicopter. Again the United States Government has stepped in and has refused an export licence for the helicopter unless assurances are given that it will not be used to combat rubber-destroying pests.

The reason, of course, is that Ceylon sells rubber to China.

How do you think this action strikes any ordinary inhabitant of Ceylon? It surely compels him to think that the West is guilty of precisely the charge which it hurls at the Communists—the charge of sacrificing the welfare of people to the dictates of a barren ideology.

The Americans have adopted the rubber-destroying insects of Ceylon as valuable allies in the Cold War. Therefore they will protect those valuable allies from attack—be it by sulphur or helicopter. And they still expect the peoples of Asia to respect them!

*

I suppose the next step will be to classify all the plagues of mankind—disease germs, locusts and the rest—on an ideological basis.

We shall have to reorganise our measures of public sanitation so as to ensure pure water only in those places which are ideologically on our side and let the devil and typhus take the rest.

We shall have to reorganise the international anti-locust defences so that locusts are kept out of the countries on the Approved List and let the devil and famine take the rest.

Thus we shall put the clock back to the prehistoric days before the tribes learned, even when they hated one another, to join together to fight the enemies of Nature.

Where does Great Britain stand in all this? Ceylon is a member of the British Commonwealth: would we too refuse to sell them a helicopter to keep down rubber pests?

DAPPLE, THE GALLOPING HORSE

By EILEEN MATHIAS

IN the middle of the Fair Groend stood the Galloping Horses. It was night-time, and all the horses except Dapple were sleeping. All that evening they had been galloping round while the organ played,

Round and round
Up and down,
Galloping fast,
Up and down,
Round and round,
Galloping past,
With Jamie and Jenny,
And James and small John
Riding and striding
And spurring us on.

Dapple thought about all this as he stood on his stand awake and unblinking. He was beginning to get tired of being a Galloping Horse at a Fair. He wanted to be a real horse that could gallop away from the Fun Fair, over the downs and away from the towns, away to the country and off to the lanes, away from the busses and tramcars and trains.

He waggled himself round and round on his long pole, and at last it began to wobble. He swung round again and it wobbled still more.

"Good," said Dapple to himself. "I'll wobble myself right off it in a minute"

*

Back and fore and from side to side he moved. At last after one extra twist Dapple found himself lying on the ground with his brass pole swinging idly on the round-a-about.

"At last I am free", said the happy little horse, "free to gallop away to the country and enjoy myself."

Out of the Fair Ground he ran with no one but the moon to watch him go. Away down the street that led to the country lanes he trotted. "Tripity trot, tripity trot."

The hedges in the country lanes were high, and the hawthorn smelt sweet to Dapple as he galloped by. He stopped at a gateway and looked into a field. A little foal was lying some distance away from its mother, and it looked up as Dapple pushed his nose through the bars of the gate and snuffled loudly.

The little goal whinnied softly and called, "Where are you off to, dapple horse?" Dapple whinnied softly and replied,

"Down the lanes
And over the downs
Away from the noise
And the bustle of towns."

"And will your mother let you go? Will she be willing?" asked the little foal.

"I have no mother," answered Dapple, "only lots and lots of brothers and sisters. We all lived together in the Fun Fair, and we went up and down and round and round all day long."

"Didn't you get giddy doing that all day long?" asked the little goal.

"Very," answered Dapple, "but we had to keep on doing it."

"How dreadful," said the little foal, "I'm glad I don't live in a Fun Fair. It's lovely here in the field with my mother."

"You're a very happy foal to have a kind mother to look after you," said Dapple rather sadly. "I haven't any mother."

"But you must have somewhere in the world," said the little foal. "Why not go and look for her?"

*

"And you think I might find her?" asked Dapple excitedly.

"Of course, because all creatures have mothers," answered the little foal. "Perhaps you she wants you just as much as you want her. Go at once and look for her."

Away went Dapple,
Galloping, galloping
Galloping fast,
Hoping to find
His good mother at last,
Over the fields
And the by-ways and lanes
Far from the noise
Of the tramcars and trains.

A cow stood in his pathway and said.

"Moo moo-moo moo,
And where I pray,
Are you off to?"

"To find my mother. Have you seen her, cow?" said Dapple.

The cow said nothing for a moment, and then she put her head on one side and said,

"There's a big spotted horse in the field over there. Go and ask her if she is your mother."

*

Away went Dapple through the gate that led to the field. It was beginning to get light by this time and he could see quite plainly a large dappled horse grazing there. Dapple trotted up to her and asked shyly,

"Please are you my mother?
You might well be.
For you're dappled with spots
And you loook like me."

The large dappled horse stopped grazing and looked at Dapple with great interest. At last she said,

"I once had a foal
That was just like you
With the very same spots
All round and true,
But he went away
To live at a Fair,
And I've searched and searched
For him everywhere."

"Then you must be my mother," said Dapple delightedly, "for I have just run away from a Fun Fair. I didn't like it there. It made me giddy. I'm going to stay here in the field with you for ever and ever."

And they did. They romped together, played together, slept together, were happy together and were never parted again.

Christian Science Monitor.

"I'm going to stay here in the field with you," said Dapple

Behind The Iron Curtain

Chinese And North Koreans Settled In Baltic Ports

By MORTON VON DUYKE

PARIS, (INS).

POLISH exile circle in Paris reported, Soviet authorities have settled an estimated 2,000 Chinese and North Korean men, women and children in the Polish Baltic ports of Gdansk (Danzig), Zoppot and Odynia.

Reports said most of the Orientals work in Poland's merchant-marine, to assure water transportation between the Soviet bloc and China and India.

In Gdynia, authorities have constructed modern homes for the Chinese and North Koreans. reports noted

German Experts To China

Other advices from the same sources said four groups of German experts were sent to China from East Germany. Two groups reportedly were shipped in June and two others in July.

Other reports from Polish refugees sources cited a recent distribution of new identity cards in Poland.

Reports noted that Poles born east of the Bug River, which is part of the border between Poland and the Soviet Union, are listed in their new cards as "Soviet Nationals."

Under the present Russo-Polish agreement, persons from the region east of the Bug River (present Soviet territory, but formerly Polish) should remain legally Polish citizens.

Elesewhere, in the regions of Gdynia, Gdansk and Zoppot, new identity cards have not yet been distributed. In Poland today, identity cards are indispensible to daily living.

Reign Of Terror

Reports reaching Bulgarian refugee sources in Paris said Bulgaria is gripped by a reign of terror.

Reports from Sofia noted that a Bulgarian may be sentenced to death merely on accusations by two Communist party members for "anti-Communism and sabotage of the Communist Government and its initiatives."

Many citizens receive severe sentences at such trials which recently took place in Sofia, Shumen and Plovdiv. The accused were charged with not fulfilling production quotas and for practicing "economic or political sabotage."

Water Corridor

Rumanian emigre sources in Paris cited two reasons for work stoppage on the Danube-Black Sea Canal.

1. After four years of construction work only three kilometers of the canal have been completed. Its planned length is 65 kilometers.

2. The forced labour gangs, composed largely of political prisoners which worked on the canal, have been transferred to Czechoslovakia to work on the Oder-Danube canal. This canal will link the Baltic Sea when completed.

Absenteeism Punished

Reports said Moscow places more strategic importance in the Oder-Danube canal than in the Rumanian waterway.

Hugarian refugee circles in Paris cited three new government measures against absenteeism in Hungary.

Workers found guilty of absenteeism are subject to:

A fine of 150 forints for the first absence without "valid excuse"; the fine increased to one quarter of the worker's salary if he repeats the offense, and five years of forced labour for the third time he commits the offense.

Sea Of Glory

(Continued from page 4 Col. 5)

was shaken with the thunder of 3,000 big guns. Under cover of this rolling barrage American soldiers leaped out of their trenches into a no-man's land of thick barbed wire and deep shell craters.

The advance was steady and George and his associates sweated all day long in an atmosphere that was saturated with blood. There was no time for sympathy, no time to let the heart speak; only an endless procession of wounds that had to be stopped somehow.

Removing the wounded under fire was quite unlike anything George had prepared himself for. He found that he had to concentrate his entire energies on holding the stretchers level. There wasn't a moment's time to think of danger. Men went down at your very side but you had to struggle on, you had to forget that you might be hit. There just wasn't time to heed the warnings.

By nightfall the four-year-old pocket had been pinched off. The Americans were jubilant. Such was the force of the American advance that the Germans were unable to make a strategic withdrawal. Thirteen thousand Germans had been captured, and a huge quantity of guns and supplies. The Americans had at last proved their mettle.

There was little opportunity for George to share in the victory. Victories meant casualties. His mind was depressed with the bloody scenes he had watched in the dressing stations.

The boy turned for comfort to his soiled copy of the Bible. All his prayers were for peace, rather than petitions for his own protection. One thing he saw clearly: he didn't want his life to settle down into mere physical struggle and physical things. He was determined to spiritualize his existence, and he hoped with all the force of his young heart that he would be able to make his days count in the scales of love in which God weighed the world and the men in it.

There was talk of peace in the air. On November 10th George was helping to set up an advanced dressing station at Giraucourt. One minute George was rushing about, intent on his work; the next moment he screamed without knowing it. A soldier shouted from the wide door, "German planes!" Everybody inside the building tried to run for the open. Those who couldn't make it huddled against the brick wall, George among them. The explosions came nearer and nearer. Suddenly a flash of lightning split the roof. George never heard the explosion.

There was a whiteness everywhere around him when he woke. He was clean; he was in a bed with sheets—real sheets. He tried to move. His back was a mass of fiery pain.

A cup of water was pressed to his lips. It was good. So cold.

"Try not to move". It was a woman's voice. "You're going to be all right".

George tried to focus his eyes on the dim face.

"And the war's over soldier. The Germans signed the armistice today. Everyone's celebrating".

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(To be continued)

Making Work Better And Easier

Two Basic Tests Of Efficiency

THESE ARE DAYS WHEN NORTH AMERICAN PEOPLE ARE LIKELY TO INDULGE IN THE COMPLACENT THOUGHT OF THEIR ABUNDANCE OF MATERIAL RESOURCES, THEIR INTELLIGENT WORKERS, THEIR VERSATILE PRODUCTION EQUIPMENT, AND THEIR LEADERSHIP OF THE WORLD IN MAKING GREAT QUANTITIES OF ALL SORTS OF THINGS, FROM PINS TO ELECTRONIC CALCULATORS.

ALL THIS, AND THE EASE OF LIVING TOO, CAN BE MIGHTILY ENHANCED BY APPLYING AN EQUALLY HIGH QUALITY OF EFFICIENCY.

A measure of the increase in productivity in Canada is provided by government statistics. From 1926 our production in manufacturing increased from $3,101 million to $16,271 million in 1951, and the number of workers from 559,000 to 1,248,000. Figures that are easier to grasp are those showing the production per worker: 1926, $5,545; 1946, $7,694; 1951, $13,043. At same time, our standard of living has risen, and the social status of all sorts of people has been raised a notch or two.

Not everyone is yet contented and free from worry, but the general effect has been, where the industrial revolution made itself effective, to give workers more of good than of evil.

LESSER HOURS

The mechanical revolution eliminated the human being as a drudge. It provided tools to which the operator transferred his skill, thus producing more goods with less expenditure of human energy. Only 35 years ago when a man left his home on Monday, morning he had a 58-hour work week ahead of him; today, the average work week is 40 hours — and the missing 18 hours have been transferred to the man himself.

But with all this improvement we do not yet produce enough so that all can be cared for in the best way possible according to modern standards.

People collectively cannot buy twice as much goods as before unless they produce twice as much goods.

That production can be brought about by co-ordination of men, management and machines.

STANDARDIZATION

The result of diligent effort by men, wise planning by management, and efficient running of machines, is mass production of things people want.

It may be said that the great value of standardization to both producer and user is that it relegates the problems that have been already solved to their proper place, namely, to the field of routine, thus leaving our critical and constructive faculties free for problems that are still unsolved.

When the housewife can telephone for a tin of so-and-so's something, knowing that that brand is a standard; when the executive can order an engine or a machine, knowing that it will mesh with his other machinery; when the accountant can turn with confidence to the side-by-side comparison of his findings with those of other accountants in other firms, knowing that they are working to identical standards; then we see standardization as an indispensable ally of modern living.

Looking at the matter from another viewpoint, let us consider standards and standardization in relation to performance: if a machine can do what it is supposed to do in competition with other machines isn't it satisfactory, whatever it may look like alongside another more streamlined model? After all, as was said facetiously, "the length of a man's legs does not have to be standardized. It is necessary only that they reach the ground."

SIMPLIFICATION

When we use our talent, resources, skill and time in the best possible way then we may say that our task has been simplified.

To simplify is to organize common sense to find better and easier ways of doing a job without waste of time, energy and materials.

Allan H. Mogensen, Director of Work Simplification Conferences at Lake Placid, recommends five steps toward making a job simpler: (1) Select the job to be improved; (2) Break down the job in detail — make a flow process chart; (3) Question the job, and then each detail of the job; (4) Develop the new method; (5) Apply the new method.

Vital to success is step (3). A questioning attitude toward the job will reveal opportunities for improvement.

This is definitely top-management's responsibility, but top management should go right down the line to the machine operator in search of ideas for improvement. Any executive who has under him people who are doing a job that gives trouble by causing bottlenecks, or consumes the time of "expediters" who must chase around after it, or requires numerous forms, reports and tracing memos — that executive might well give his personal attention to remedial measures.

THE EXECUTIVE

Who is to organize all this?

The organizer and chief in business is the executive. He is the man who sees visions and knows how to make them come true in concrete: he is the man who observes clearly and turns his observations into fact.

It is fatal to any plan for plant efficiency if it is based upon the idea that only the man at the machine needs to be improved. The executive must be on his toes continually for his own improvement, to keep his mind alert and open, to improve his job, and to work from there on down.

Today's executive requires technical knowledge about his business, but much more than that he needs planning and organizing ability, the ability to win his staff to his way of thinking, skill in conveying his ideas, power of leadership to inspire team work, and a long view of his job and his business.

SUPERVISOR

The supervisor, the man on the floor-level of the workers, needs qualities that are much the same. He must have sympathy, imagination, interest, eagerness, and a sense of justice. To take the executive's plan, suggest improvement based upon his day-to-day contact with workers and machines, and put it into effective use, is primarily the responsibility of the supervisor.

Anand Prakash (left) of New Delhi with other delegates to the Third Annual Harvard Summer School International Seminar, in front of the Widener Memorial Library at Harvard University. Delegates were selected from 700 applicants from various countries. They discussed art, literature, philosophy politics, economics and sociology from Asian, European and American points of view.

EVERY MEMBER MUST KNOW WHY HE HAS TO DO HIS PART

Both executive and supervisor should have, pre-eminently, judgment. Having laid a plan on the line, they need to know what variable to alter as the experiment proceeds. Technical knowledge and intellectual skill make judgment easier, but do not replace the seemingly intuitive wit to stand up for the right thing, to make the right changes, and to decide how far to go.

Executives need the ability to control without restricting.

Delegation of responsibility is an important management function. It should be done in such a way that the duty and authority of every subordinate is clearly understood by him and by those who work with him.

Delegation doesn't consist in calling in department heads and telling them: "This is what I want done; this is the way to do it." It means, rather, inviting them to confer, and asking them: "Is this the best thing to do? Is this the best way to do it?" and then saying: "Now go and get it done."

EFFICIENCY

Here are two definitions "efficiency.'

Efficiency is the expenditure of a given amount of energy so wisely directed that a task is completed in the least possible space and after the least possible lapse of time.

The efficiency of an engine is the ratio of the total useful work done by the engine to the total heat energy of the fuel consumed.

The first is from volume one of the Modern Business Library of the Alexander Hamilton Institute; the second was given in an address by Lewis S. Beattie, Superintendent of Secondary Schools in the Province of Ontario.

Either definition is a good working guide for executives seeking to work better and easier.

Carrying the definitions of efficiency into the realm of people, we find that our task is to discover the conditions under which a worker is most likely to attain his full self-realization and—as a result—reach the highest degree of efficiency in achievement, with consequent benefit to his firm.

Ability to concentrate is a great help. It is developed by getting down to work at once, without the wasteful "warming up" period some temperamental people profess to believe is necessary. Tackling one job at a time, devoting to it whatever time is necessary, is the acme of concentration.

Organization designed to make one's own work or one's firm's work better and easier is composed of several factors, among them being: analysis, planning, consulting, convincing, instructing, reviewing, and revising.

First of all there must be an objective. If a man doesn't know to what port he is steering, no wind is favourable to him and it doesn't make much difference how hard he pulls on the oars.

The story of a successful plant should be not merely a story of mass production, but an example of enthusiastic creative teamwork. That spirit is engendered and fostered when workers learn what is going on and why, what is the trouble, who is off the beam, and what can be done about it.

COMMUNICATION OF IDEAS

This demands adequate communication of ideas throughout the organization. Channels up, down and across the board from machine tenderer to president need to be kept open.

Executives who tried the consultative method in conjunction with communication of ideas after long years of authoritarian management were surprised by what they found out. Few employees realized that problems existed—and how could they be expected to, if they were not told? Few knew of the benefit they would share by making their jobs easier. Many did not know their jobs, or the significance of their jobs, in any great detail.

A humorous example given by a steel corporation executive was quoted in 'Office Executive', the official publication of NOMA, the National Office Management Association: "In one of our plants a few years ago," he said, "an alert head of one of our office departments heard a lady typist say, 'For years I have been writing these reports about the daily, weekly, monthly and yearly ingot production. What in the world is an ingot?"

Simple language is needed, and definite content. Anyone in charge of a department should be qualified to issue suggestions, instructions, and requests in such simple language that they cannot be misunderstood.

The object may be to describe some discovery, to convey some idea, to stir up interest, to invite participation, to incite to action, or to persuade: the rule is the same. Abstractions and argument are equally unsuited to communication of ideas in business: much more useful is the capacity to divine the essential interest and responsibilities of co-workers and weld them to the interests of the firm, and then impart the thought in terms that will be understood.

THE REWARD

It is essential, in trying to make work better and easier, to keep direction. The central part in railroading is the locomotive. The one essential for a locomotive is to stay on the track.

The business man, too, needs a track. He has to have a philosophy, a code of values, a sense of direction, that are in keeping with his personality, his business and his environment.

Where is he going? He must be going somewhere. This age does not lend itself to having anyone say of anything material: "That settles that!" New criteria are set up every day: of efficiency, of social worth, of financial success, of working with people.

What difficulties are in the way? Good management will set out to determine the circumstances with which it is or will be or may be confronted, and then establish a plan or a technique for meeting those conditions.

What is the reward? The man, whether worker or executive, who is alert to the facts of his immediate personal situation, aware of his immediate business responsibilities, and who foresees the possibilities the future holds for him and his business, has worthwhile reward in store.

The promise of our way of life to such a man is that his work, well done at this stage, shall become more creative at the next, until it becomes the mother of work still more wonderful than itself.

There is no "end" to betterment of work, and yet every step forward confers satisfaction, not only ease of a physical sort but happiness that only intellectual and imaginative living can give.

Practise Good Listening

You can be a better listener if you devote time and practice to it. Just knowing what your bad listening habits are is not enough. Here's what you can do:

Begin a program of regular practice to develop your concentration, the most important aid to good listening. For one minute of every hour, try to give your fullest listening attention to a person talking, even if it's a four-year-old child. If there is no voice to hear, select a sound —an airplane overhead, a bird's song, a church bell, the hum of a machine. But whatever you choose to listen to, put everything else out of your mind and concentrate on that sound to the exclusion of all others. Such concentration will be harder than you think, but it will greatly improve your listening proficiency.

Then have members of your family take turns reading from a magazine, a book or a newspaper—and listen carefully. To test how well you listened, discuss with the others what you heard and remembered. You also can test yourself and your family in the same way after listening to a radio commentary or a television panel programme.

Practice may not make you a perfect listener, but it can make you a good listener. It'll pay off in better understanding, closer friendships, increased efficiency—perhaps even a salary increase.

Vivien Leigh Confounds Apostles Of Doom

Back On Stage

By Albert Ruben

LONDON, (INS).

VIVIEN Leigh walked into a bare London stage recently with her husband Sir Laurence Olivier at her side to officially mark the resumption of her career after a six-month illness.

The occasion was the beginning of rehearsals of Terence Rattigan's new play, "The Sleeping Prince," in which both the Oliviers have leading roles.

And it was an occasion that many just a few months ago doubted would ever take place. For when Miss Leigh collapsed from nervous exhaustion in Hollywood last March, the apostles of doom were quick to forecast the end of a brilliant stage and screen career. She was referred to as "the star that has burned too bright" by one London paper which proceeded to relegate her to the happy hunting ground of faded theatrical greats.

Her daughter, 19-year-old actress Suzanne Holman, described it as "only sheer collapse that forced my mother to give up." And that seemed the end of it.

But if Vivien Leigh, twice winner of Hollywood's Oscar for best leading actress performances, entertained notions of giving up, Sir Laurence thought otherwise.

He was in Italy when he heard of his wife's breakdown. He flew at once to Hollywood where he soon succeeded in persuading both Miss Leigh and her doctors that she should fly home to England with him immediately.

His was a remarkable feat in view of the fact that it had been a gruelling 72-hour flight from Ceylon to Hollywood which had precipitated her collapse. The ordeal of the flight was magnified by Miss Leigh's horror of flying—a fear dating from 12 years before when the engines of an airliner in which the Oliviers were flying caught fire, necessitating an emergency landing.

SLOW BUT CERTAIN

Sir Laurence, however, convinced the doctors that his wife would recover faster among the familiar surroundings of Notley Abbey, their 15th century country home in England. Heavily drugged, Lady Olivier was flown 6,000 miles and put to bed.

Her recuperation in the green and leafy serenity of Buckinghamshire was slow but certain. When by mid-summer, author Rattigan had failed to announce casting changes in "The Sleeping Prince," friends knew that the husband and wife team combining two of the most amazing theatrical personalities in the world was still very much in business.

The curtain went up on the team of Olivier and Leigh in 1940. They married in that year shortly after both had won divorces from their first mates. Both had been enjoying feature billing for some time.

However, neither of the Oliviers was born in a wardrobe trunk backstage, and thus both began violating theatrical tradition from the outset.

Miss Leigh was born in India and was schooled in an English convent.

Sir Laurence was the son of a clergyman. At 14 his voice had not yet changed, an otherwise unremarkable biological fact which resulted in his first critical acclaim as an actor. It was as Katharine in "Taming of the Shrew" presented by All Saints Choir School at Stratford-upon-Avon.

In 1928 he made his first appearance in the West End and quickly established himself by his solidly-built good looks and his engaging manner as well suited to romantic roles.

Declaring that "Shakespeare is the big stuff to an English actor," he decided in 1937 to master the classics. For the next two years he apprenticed himself to the Old Vic at a miserable wage and turned down all outside offers.

GUIDED MISSILE

It was about this time that Vivian Leigh's star charged into the heavens with all the assurance of a guided missile.

As a 20-year-old unknown, she dazzled London in a play called "The Mask of Virtue."

London critics outdid themselves in hailing the advent of a brilliant new actress. They composed rhapsodies to her poise, her fire, her maturity, her Dresden china-like looks, her grey-green eyes and delicate features and perfect figure.

As though she knew it all the time, Miss Leigh had her pen out the next morning when presented with a film contract by Alexander Korda.

Her fame spread round the world in 1939 when David Selznick picked her to play Scarlet O'Hara in his epic "Gone with the Wind." The role gave her her first Oscar.

Olivier was 33 when the war broke out—too old for pilot training. So he took private flying lessons until he was accepted as a pilot by the Royal Navy. After he smashed up one plane and taxied into another—all in one day—the Navy decided he was a fine actor.

RISE TO FAME

Olivier's stature increased rapidly after the war. Before the war had ended he had produced, directed and acted in Shakespeare's "Henry V" which, together with his subsequent "Hamlet," was to enhance the reputation of British motion pictures around the world.

Today he is actor-manager of London's famous St. James's Theatre, former director of the Old Vic company and serves on the boards of numerous committees including Equity. When acting in London he finds time to manage the affairs of his theatre, cast and direct new productions, study scrips and read new plays.

He says he enjoys directing more than acting because "it seems more creative.'

HONOURS BAGGED

His triple-threat Hamlet won him an Oscar plus Hollywood's award as the best film of the year plus the International Grand Prix.

Meanwhile, Vivien Leigh was picking up the hot pace sat by her husband. Her work in the film version of "A Streetcar Named Desire" gave her second Oscar as well as the New York film critics award as the best screen actress of 1951.

Olivier considers the high point of his acclaim-filled life the day in May, 1947, when his secretary walked onto the Hamlet set and handed him a letter marked private and confidential.

It was from Prime Minister Clement Attlee asking if he was prepared to accept a knighthood. With some effort, Olivier maintained his nonchalance while he finished the day's shooting. Then he rushed like a schoolboy to telephone the news to his wife in Paris.

Glamorous Vivien Leigh as she appeared in 'A Streetcar Named Desire'

PADDED WOMANHOOD

Lovelies Become 'Skinnies'

NEW YORK, (INS).

AMERICAN fashion models who are constructed somewhat like undeveloped birch trees—spindly, whitish and seemingly ready to crack—are undermining the world's more padded womanhood!

This is the opinion of Signor Emilio Pucci, designer Supreme of Florence, Italy, and an admirer of curves.

"Ah," sighs Pucci, "what the American mannikin has done to our girl-friends! I can scarcely find a lady anymore who is not asking me to take her off the dance floor after one waltz. She cannot stay out late, because she fears wrinkles. She lives on pills and vanity, and she is no stupid good to anybody.

"We, in fact, do not have women anymore. We have would-be models."

Signor Pucci, who flew into town to appear with his clothes in New York and Atlanta, Ga., where Rich's Department Store "introduced" him to the public, believes that his opinion is the opinion of men the world over.

MAN PREFERS CURVES

The average man, if there is such a thing, prefers a curvaceous shape to a fenoepost, he says. But "women can't get that through their beautiful, warped heads."

Pucci says he is one of the few fashion designers who can't get fashion magazines to take pictures. Why? Because he hires womanly women to show off his clothes. "They're real women," he explains, "and I like to have them around."

But even after he hires his well-curved girls, they often try to make a switch on him and get skinny.

One Scandinavian lovely he imported suffered a complete breakdown several weeks after she was hired. A doctor pronounced it exhaustion and malnutrition.

Pucci shudders. "She finally confessed to me she'd been reading fashion magazines from America, and for three weeks had eaten only an apple a day."

The handsome bachelor designer insists that although there are lots of theories afloat on why American models are thin, he thinks the most logical one is this: The hoity-toity fashion magazines do not want their hoity-toity pictures to be related in any way with the commoner publications' cheesecake photos. They do not want even the sexiest styles to look sexy on their pages.

There is another theory which he considers partly valid—manufacturers want to show their styles on shapeless girls so as not to have the model detract in any way from the beauty of the dress.

"This," he says, "is undermining beauty for the sake of sales.

"Money—who needs it that badly?"

The only solution, Pucci thinks, is for women to consult their men and ask them frankly if they should be stacked or stick-like.

"Then," he says, "if the women would follow their men's advice, they would be free, comfortable to be with and healthy enough to stand up to a stiff breeze or martini. Gone would be the hollow head that leads to the hollow cheek!"

Workers Decline Higher Wages

Introducing ..... 900 men and women who do not want any more money, thank you!

They work at the Rolls-Royce jet-engine factory in Derby. Some of them are shareholders in it.

And they are so keen not to have any more pay increases that they have passed a resolution about it.

It urges a stop to applications for rises. And it asks the Government to cut the cost of living.

The astonishing 900 belong to the Clerical and Administrative Workers' Union. Their branch chairman, Mr. G. H. Salt, explained their point of view:

"We keep on getting 7/6 or 10/- wage increases and then we find that we have to pay it all out again.

"We would prefer not to get any more increases—and see the £ go up in value."

Or as the resolution puts it: "Mass wage increases are likely, in the long run, to be injurious to our export markets and, therefore, finally detrimental to our industries and the workers engaged in them."

—"Daily Express".

Crime In America

And from America comes the report that in the Land of Dollars a murder is committed every 40.3 minutes, a rape every 20.4 minutes, a robbery every 8.8 minutes, an assault every 5.71 minutes, an auto theft every 2.31 minutes and a burglary every 1.12 minutes.

ORIENTAL 'MOTIFS' IN WINTER STYLE

PARIS, (INS).

GIRLS who wish can look "Schiapish" around the clock this autumn.

Elsa Schiaparelli's Fall and Winter styles include new ideas, striking, dramatic details and, as usual, some saga for conversation.

The Schiap-look for morning consists of woolens in a heavy rib-knit. Cardigans, to be elegant and new, should be hand-knitted and look slightly too big for the wearer. One cognac-brown rib-knitted jacket reaches down to the middle of the thigh.

A sport coat of steel-grey wool has a double front. It first opens on a slightly shorter inside part of hand knitted tricot which buttons down and comes off with the outside part. It is worn over a simple grey knitted dress.

WRAP-AROUND-SUIT

Another coat, which Schiaparelli also makes slightly "too big" is of cognac colored tweed and lined—surprise, surprise—in cognac coloured pussy-cat fur.

Schiapish suits for the coming season are strict, slimming, and with just one new detail in cut or trimming. The smartest is a "wrap-around suit" in shiny black broadcloth. Its jacket has the right front part wrapped around as far as under the arm where it buttons down to the hip.

Another suit of strict simplicity has two star-shaped breast-pockets and star-shaped button holes.

Tweed suits worn with brightly coloured corduroy blouses will be Parisan this Fall. Madame Schiaparelli matches a canary yellow sleeveless blouse with a green-gray-yellow tweed suit. Hat and gloves are also of yellow corduroy.

The new dresses follow the body in a "caressing line." If you have a tight grey or blue jersey dress it will look "Schiapish" if you wear it beltless and with a satin scarf in a dramatic colour such as electric blue, orange or a violent purple.

For after dark, there is an ink-blue satin dinner dress with aggressive jag-points. The neckline, the skirt-hem and the edge of the cover-up jacket are cut to sharp zig-zag scallops.

Dashing hats are important details to make you look Schiapish.

For sports wear the designer proposes mannish "Duck-Hunter-Hats" which are chic and small and worn well forward.

High Tibetan toque hats made of fur will make women look surprisingly Asiatic. They come in Persian lamb, beaver, mink and even cat-fur. They are trimmed with big roses on the cup-like tops.

The latest Schiaparelli costume jewelry pieces are gold slave-chains, not worn around the neck but rather draped from shoulder to shoulder and hanging down in front as well as at the back.

DECLINE IN CRIME

Neither Parliament nor the Press seems to have noticed it—but there is a very considerable slump in crime especially in London. Three significant places—the Old Bailey, the London Sessions, and the Court of Criminal Appeal—have all managed to liquidate their very serious arrears of cases. To the over-worked judges and staffs the respite is an unexpected boon.

But of course it is a good wind indeed that blows nobody any harm, to reverse the proverb. Naturally enough, solicitors and barristers engaged in criminal-law practice are deploring—if not actually complaining of—the lack of work.

—"Truth".

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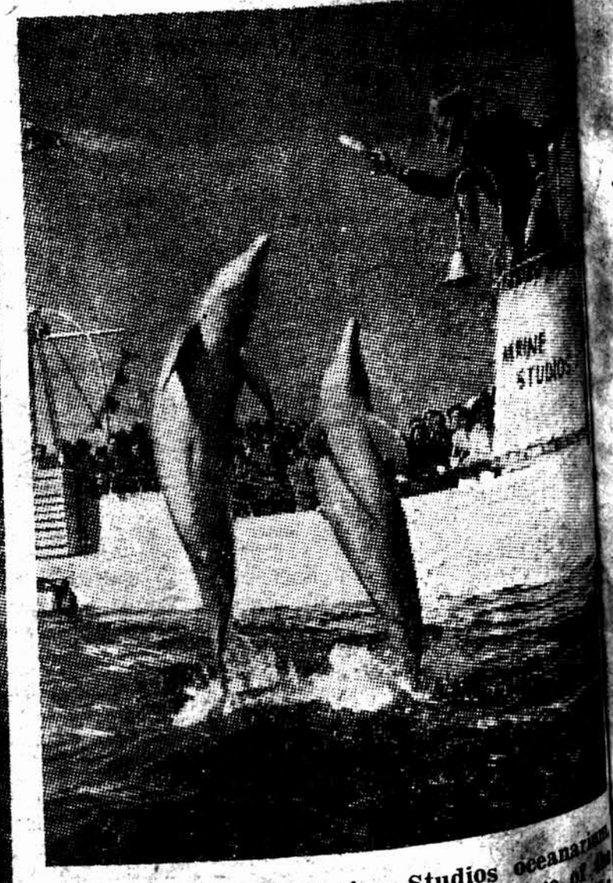
U. S. OCEANARIUM OFFERS VIEW OF

Thousands of tourists and photographers visit Marine Studios annually to observe the marine specimens and take pictures of underwater life The visitor shown in the photo is watching one of the many smaller fish through one of the 200 portholes arranged on the sides and bottoms of the two large tanks.

The diver is offering food to a porpoise at the bottom of one of the two large tanks at Marine Studios. The meal in the basket consists of pulverized squid and mullet. The floors of the tanks are covered with rocks, sand and shells similar to the ocean bed for the 10,000 marine specimens exhibited at the Studios.



An attendant at Marine Studios oceanarium near St. Augustine, Florida, feeds two of the porpoises as tourists line the railing of the outdoor observatory deck. Divers descend to the floors of the two tanks at the Studios daily to feed fish and make inspection rounds.

THE UNDERSEA LIFE

TEN-thousand specimens, ranging from tiny tropical fish to porpoises and sharks, live together as in the open sea at the Marine Studios oceanarium, near St. Augustine, Florida, in southern United States. In this collection, marine life is not segregated as is usual in aquariums. Instead, numerous varieties are placed in two mammoth tanks in which the ocean floor has been reproduced with sand and shells. A seven-ton coral reef, a rock ledge and the remains of a wrecked ship contribute to the reality of the underwater scene while offering haven to smaller fish.

Designed primarily as a motion picture studio for photographing undersea life, more than 200 observation portholes in the sides and bottom of the tanks offer a clear view of the multicoloured fish parading as leisurely as if they were in their native habitat. Amateurs are permitted to take motion pictures but professional picture privileges are reserved for commercial film companies. The larger of the two tanks is rectangular in shape and is 100 feet long, 40 feet wide and 18 feet deep. Together they hold more than 700,000 gallons of water. Eight million gallons drawn from the nearby Atlantic Ocean, are pumped through them daily.

Staff Divers

Staff divers descend to the floor of the oceanarium three times each day to feed the fish. Wearing protective suits and helmets, these divers make close inspection of the tanks during their underwater rounds. Throughout the winter months, the water is kept at a temperature of 68 degrees Fahrenheit.

Because the larger specimens eat smaller fish in the tanks, the task of replenishing the supply of specimens continues throughout the year.

A finishing fleet, owned and operated by the Marine Studios, is manned by professional fishermen. Included in the fleet are two 115-horsepower skiffs, one 28 feet long, the other 30 feet long; a 33-foot barge, and a "duck", one of the amphibian craft used during the war. The barge is towed by one or both skiffs when they are on collecting operations. It has a 15-foot open well in which captives are placed when caught and transported to the ocenarium. Portholes along the sides of the craft allow water circulation in the well.

Giant Rays

When larger reef fishes such as red snappers, groupers and sea bass are needed collectors motor to large reef or coral formations. After dropping anchor, they catch the fish among the rocks, using conventional hand-lines or rods and reel. The fishermen set wire traps in the reefs for common sea bass, grunts, vermillion, snappers and tomatores.

During the spring and summer, collectors troll and jig for such fish as tarpon, amberjack, dolphin, mackerel, barracuda, albacore and bonito. Giant rays are harpooned in the open sea.

During September and October the fishermen use nets and seines on the inland waters in a search for rays, bass, trout and smaller varieties of fish that swim in with sargasso fish, filefish and tiny pelagic fishes. The collectors have devised their own equipment for catching porpoises. It is a snare which throws a lasso around the tail of a swimming porpoise. In capturing sharks a line made by the boat's crew fashioned with dangling hooks every six fathoms apart is dropped in the water several miles offshore. The line, which is several hundred feet long, has anchors at each end and buoys to mark the location. After leaving it for several hours, the crew returns and usually finds sharks ready to be brought into the barge.

Marine Studios

Since the Marine Studios oceanarium was opened in 1938, scientists, fishermen, tourists and motion picture technicians from all parts of the United States and from many other countries have observed and photographed its collections of marine life. The oceanarium was closed at the beginning of World War II and all of its fish expecting the dangerous specimens, were returned to the ocean alive. It was reopened in 1946, and since then, has built up a new population including varieties of marine life.

A porpoise caught in the Atlantic Ocean is being hoisted from a sea skiff to the barge in which it will be transported to the tanks of Marine Studios. Skiffs are the most satisfactory seacraft in capturing porpoises. As a porpoise races before the bow of the boat, a properly aimed tail-snare clamps around his tail and he is brought abroad without injury.

A giant manta ray being lowered into the receiving tank at Marine Studios. One of the largest specimens ever exhibited at the oceanarium this fish weighed about 1,500 pounds, and its wings spread was 12 feet. Giant manta rays are captured in the open sea by expert fishermen employed by the Studios.

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